

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR 1916.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Medical Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Island for the year ended December 31, 1916.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

2. The estimated population on December 31, 1916, was 4,547,185, inclusive of immigrant coolies, but exclusive of military and shipping; of these, 7,648 were Europeans. The population shows an increase of 122,885 over 1915, and an increase of 230,163 over the estimated population on December 31, 1914.

SECTION II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. The total number of births registered during the period was 174,929, in the proportion of 39 per 1,000 of the population per annum. The deaths registered during the same period numbered 120,162, and were equal to a rate of 27 per 1,000. Compared with the previous twelve months, the birth-rate shows an increase of 2 per 1,000. The death-rate shows an increase of 1·08 per 1,000.

4. I submit herewith the number of deaths registered under the respective classes of diseases for the twelve months under review :—

I.—General diseases :—			
(a) Epidemic diseases	..	..	6,930
(b) Septic diseases	..	..	161
(c) Tuberculous diseases	..	..	4,270
(d) Venereal diseases	..	..	140
(e) Cancer or malignant diseases	..	..	421
(f) Other general diseases	..	..	9,865
			21,787
II.—Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense	..	..	15,852
III.—Diseases of the circulatory system	..	..	956
IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system	..	..	9,202
V.—Diseases of the digestive system	..	..	20,449
VI.—Non-venereal diseases of genito-urinary system and annexa	..	..	758
VII.—The puerperal state	..	..	4,020
VIII.—Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues	..	..	9,785
IX.—Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion	..	..	14
X.—Malformations	..	..	10
XI.—Diseases of early infancy	..	..	7,159
XII.—Old age	..	..	3,865
XIII.—Affections produced by external causes	..	..	2,272
XIV.—Ill-defined diseases	..	..	24,032

5. The following diseases under the various heads are the most notable causes of death :—Dysentery (3,660 deaths), phthisis (3,932 deaths), infantile convulsions (13,579 deaths), diarrhoea (11,085 deaths), pneumonia (4,821 deaths), anchylostomiasis and its *sequelæ* (2,505 deaths), dropsy (2,684 deaths), anæmia (3,629 deaths), intestinal parasites (3,419 deaths), puerperal septicæmia (2,133 deaths), malarial fever (1,275 deaths), enteric fever (541 deaths), rickets (4,278 deaths), tetanus (303 deaths), and rabies (56 deaths). 18,767 deaths were attributed to pyrexia of unknown origin.

6. *Deaths due to Preventable Diseases.*—The total number of deaths occurring during the year was 120,162, as compared with 109,819 in 1915 and 136,831 in 1914. Of this number, 13,905 were due to preventable diseases. This figure includes enteric fever, phthisis, anchylostomiasis, puerperal septicæmia, malaria, cholera, intestinal parasites, and rabies, but does not include the large number of deaths from diarrhoea and infantile convulsions.

7. *Infantile Mortality.*—The infantile mortality in the thirty-three principal towns during the period was equal to a rate of 227 per 1,000, as compared with 237 per 1,000 for the thirty-three principal towns during the previous period and 255 per 1,000 for the penultimate period.

8. *The Health on Estates.*—The mean birth-rate on estates for the year ended December 31, 1916, was 32·5 per 1,000 and the death-rate 35·6, as compared with a birth-rate of 32·3 per 1,000 and a death-rate of 35·4 per 1,000 in the previous period. The principal causes of death were debility (3,545), diarrhoea (2,576), dysentery (2,212), anchylostomiasis (2,065), dropsy (271), anæmia (135), pneumonia (1,870), infantile convulsions (1,482), phthisis (269), and other diseases (5,062).

9. *Malaria*.—The year 1916 was a comparatively unhealthy one as regards this disease. The total number of patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries of the Island during the twelve months ended December 31, 1916, was 682,919, as compared with 485,082 in the year previous. Of these, 12,618 were treated as in-patients at hospitals and 670,301 at dispensaries as out-patients, the previous year's figures being 8,764 in hospitals and 476,318 at dispensaries, thus showing an increase of 3,854 and 193,983 respectively. The total number of cases treated in the different Provinces was as follows:—

			In Hospitals.		At Dispensaries.
Western Province	..	..	3,258	..	135,656
Central Province	..	..	1,671	..	64,240
Southern Province	..	..	560	..	85,819
Northern Province	..	..	1,473	..	44,435
Eastern Province	..	..	395	..	58,569
North-Western Province	..	..	990	..	134,960
North-Central Province	..	..	423	..	33,029
Province of Sabaragamuwa	..	..	1,438	..	88,253
Province of Uva	..	..	2,410	..	25,340

The issue of free quinine for prophylactic purposes during the year under review was less than in previous years, 104,836 ounces of quinine being issued, as against 104,975 ounces in 1915 and 182,904 ounces in 1914. This was due to the difficulty in obtaining the drug.

I herewith submit the draft return suggested by Sir Ronald Ross :—

Return of Malarial Fever, Blackwater Fever, Yellow Fever, Filariasis, and Dengue during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1916.

1.	Name of Colony	..	..	Ceylon
2.	Total area	..	..	23,331 $\frac{5}{8}$ square miles
3.	Estimated population :—			
	(a) Total	..	..	4,547,185*
	(b) Europeans	..	..	7,648
	(c) } Other races	..	..	4,539,537
	(d) }			
	(e) }			
4.	Births during the year 1916 :—			
	Total births	..	..	174,929
5.	Deaths during the year :—			
	(a) Total deaths	..	..	120,162
	(b) Deaths ascribed to general fevers	..	..	20,584
	(c) Deaths ascribed to blackwater fever	..	..	—
	(d) Deaths ascribed to yellow fever	..	..	—
6.	Government hospitals :—			
	(a) Number of such hospitals	..	..	80
	(b) Total during year	..	{	Admissions .. 93,158
			{	Deaths .. 8,836
	(c) Malarial fever	..	{	Admissions .. 12,618
			{	Deaths .. 289
	(d) Blackwater fever	..	{	Admissions .. —
			{	Deaths .. —
	(e) Yellow fever	..	{	Admissions .. —
			{	Deaths .. —
	(f) Filarial diseases	..	{	Admissions .. 125
			{	Deaths .. 4
	(g) Dengue	..	{	Admissions .. 69
			{	Deaths .. 4
7.	Government dispensaries :—			
	(a) Number of such dispensaries	..	..	425
	(b) Total attendance during 1916	..	..	1,469,573 persons
	(c) Attendances for malaria	..	..	670,301
	(d) Attendances for filarial diseases	..	..	46
	(e) Attendances for dengue..	..	..	30
8.	Medical service :—			
	(a) Number of Government medical officers..	..	..	159†
	(b) Number of special health officers	..	..	6†
	(c) Number of other registered medical practitioners	..	..	292
9.	Schools :—			
	(a) Number of Government and State-aided schools	..	..	2,904
	(b) Number of scholars registered in these schools	..	..	358,645
	(c) Average daily attendances	..	..	247,116
10.	Estates employing unindentured labourers :—			
	(a) Number of such	..	..	2,423
	(b) Number of unindentured labourers employed	..	..	766,701
	(c) Number of hospitals and dispensaries on such estates	..	..	55 hospitals, 375 dispensaries
	(d) Total deaths among such labourers	..	..	19,487
	(e) Total admissions and attendances at hospitals and dispensaries	..	..	107,890

* Exclusive of military and shipping.

† Exclusive of Government apothecaries who are registered.

‡ There were also a senior sanitary officer, a junior sanitary officer, an assistant sanitary officer, and 61 sanitary inspectors in the new Sanitary Branch.

11.	Estimated revenue of Colony :—			
	Total during the year	..	..	Rs. 51,009,650
12.	Estimated expenditure of Colony :—			
(a)	Total during year	..	..	Rs. 54,679,216
(b)	Annual medical and sanitary expenditure	..	..	Rs. 1,063,236
(c)	Upkeep of Government hospitals and dispensaries	..	..	Rs. 1,039,859
(d)	Total salaries and allowances of medical officers, &c.	..	..	Rs. 1,607,289
13.	Towns under Municipalities or Local Boards :—			
(a)	Number of such	..	..	33
(b)	Total population	..	..	602,115 on June 30, 1916
(c)	Total revenue	..	..	} Figures not available
(d)	Total medical and sanitary expenditure	..	..
14.	Additional information to be given on the following points :—			
(a)	Is there any legislation in force against the breeding of mosquitoes in premises ?	..	..	The Nuisances Ordinances, Municipal, Local Board, and Small Towns Ordinances
	Number of notices, convictions, and warnings during the year	..	..	1,511 prosecutions were instituted, 1,466 convictions
(b)	Number of persons under the age of 15 examined for enlarged spleen	..	..	47,100
	Where was this done ?	..	..	At the various hospitals, dispensaries, and schools
(c)	Percentage affected	..	..	35·58
	Does Kala-azar exist ?	..	..	Only to a slight degree
	Number of persons examined for filarial diseases	..	..	171
	Where was this done ?	..	..	These were actual cases treated in hospitals and at dispensaries
	Percentage affected	..	..	Not available
(d)	Any large works for surface drainage of towns or reclamations of marshes ? Approximate cost	..	..	None
(e)	Number of men employed in towns and villages for petty anti-mosquito works. Approximate cost	..	..	Most Local Board towns employ 2 or 3 men
(f)	Amount of Government quinine sold or distributed gratis during the year	..	..	104,836 oz., costing Rs. 123,126·41
	Agencies employed	..	..	Hospitals, dispensaries, schools, and headmen
(g)	Is quinine distributed regularly in schools ?	..	..	Yes, quinine was distributed regularly in 736 schools
(h)	Measures taken against these diseases on estates employing unindentured labour..	..	..	General improvement in sanitation and quinine prophylaxis
(i)	Any steps regarding the housing of the poor ?	..	..	There is a Vagrants' Home in Colombo. New Housing Ordinance passed
(j)	Any exceptional increase or decrease of these diseases recently noticed ?	..	..	None
(k)	Any other remarks on the subject ?	..	..	See introduction

Spleen Census.

Number of persons under 15 years of age examined	..	..	47,100
Total enlargements	..	..	16,761
Spleen rate	..	..	35·58

Note.—The spleen rate of the previous period was 38·8 in 41,451 examinations.

The following are the figures in the separate Provinces :—

	Number examined.	Total Enlargements.	Spleen Rate. Per Cent.
Western Province	.. 6,682	.. 2,366	.. 35·40
Central Province	.. 2,721	.. 1,097	.. 40·31
Southern Province	.. 8,599	.. 1,083	.. 12·58
Northern Province	.. 5,893	.. 1,965	.. 33·35
Eastern Province	.. 7,110	.. 1,717	.. 24·14
North-Western Province	.. 4,658	.. 2,841	.. 60·99
North-Central Province	.. 5,538	.. 2,467	.. 44·54
Province of Sabaragamuwa	.. 3,731	.. 1,995	.. 53·47
Province of Uva	.. 2,168	.. 1,230	.. 56·73
	47,100	16,761	35·58

10. *Plague*.—122 cases of plague were treated in the medical institutions of the Island during 1916, as compared with 52 cases in 1915 and 437 in 1914. Of these, 88 cases (with 64 deaths) were admissions to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. 12 cases (with 11 deaths) occurred in the Western Province, outside the Colombo Municipal limits, all of whom may be regarded as having been infected within the Municipal limits, being persons whose work or business required their presence in infected localities in the city. One passenger in a train died at Moratuwa, 5 deaths occurred among people living in or near Panadure, the infection being from Colombo. Infection from Colombo applies also to 5 cases

that occurred in Beruwala. 5 cases occurred in the Northern Province, all of these being passengers from Colombo. Two were found dead in the train *en route* for India. No cases occurred where local infection could be suspected in the Northern Province. In the Central Province 6 cases occurred, viz., 2 at Kadugannawa, people living in close proximity to the railway goods sheds, and 4 at Hatton. Three of these cases were among persons from infected localities in Colombo, the fourth case being direct infection of the Dikoya hospital mortuary cooly from contact with one of the imported cases. No cases occurred in the North-Western, Southern, North-Central, Eastern, Uva, or Sabaragamuwa Provinces. The report of the Colombo Municipality will give the case incidence and mortality as regards the city.

11. *Cholera*.—42 cases of cholera were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, during the year, with a mortality of 20, as compared with 19 cases, with 5 deaths, in 1915. All except 4 of the cases were from vessels in the port. Of the local cases, 3 were from the wharf, and the fourth was sent from the General Hospital, the source of infection being undetermined. One fatal case, imported from India, occurred at Talaimannar. No cases occurred in Provinces other than the Western and Northern as above detailed. The total treated in the Government hospitals was 67 cases, with 34 deaths.

12. *Smallpox*.—A total of 78 cases, with a mortality of 12, occurred during the year, as compared with 451 cases, with 108 deaths, in 1915; 9 cases of this disease were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year, with 2 deaths, as compared with 355 cases the year previous. All the cases except one were from vessels in the harbour. The source of infection in the single case from Colombo town was not definitely traceable. A total of 67 cases occurred in the Northern Province. The infection was brought from South India to Jaffna, and spread from two contacts, who developed the disease. Some sporadic cases also occurred at Kayts, imported from South India. Cases also occurred in neighbouring villages as the result of infection from Jaffna and Kayts.

13. *Enteric Fever*.—593 cases, with a mortality of 162, of this disease were treated in the hospitals of the Colony during 1916, as compared with 427 cases, with 124 deaths, in the year previous. At dispensaries 235 cases were treated, as compared with 162 in 1915. 245 cases (with 34 deaths) were treated in the Western Province at institutions other than the General Hospital, Colombo: 87 of these were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, and 158 at dispensaries. At the General Hospital, Colombo, there were 261 cases treated, with 92 deaths. In the Southern Province there were 87 cases (with 10 deaths) treated at hospitals, and 56 cases at dispensaries. In the Central Province hospitals 97 cases were treated, with 16 deaths. The incidence of the disease and the mortality in the other Provinces was not large. Owing, however, to the defective diagnosis of practitioners of native medicine, I am inclined to suspect that a considerable number of cases of enteric fever escape detection, and are classed as malarial and other fevers. Foci of infection doubtless exist in crowded and insanitary areas, and the disease in Ceylon, as elsewhere, is more urban than rural in its incidence.

14. *Dysentery*.—3,773 cases (with 809 deaths) were treated in the Ceylon Government hospitals during the year, as against 2,873 (with 571 deaths) in the year previous; besides, 16,143 at dispensaries, compared with 9,243 in 1915. As remarked in my Administration Report for 1915, there is a probability that a considerable number of cases that are classified as diarrhoea are due to the infective organisms of one or other of the two types of dysentery, amoebic or bacillary. The convection of the disease by flies in towns and by contamination of water supplies in rural localities is the probable cause of the not unfrequent epidemic nature of dysentery. It is to be hoped that the compulsory provision of latrines on estates and their adoption in villages will result in an appreciable reduction in the incidence of bowel diseases, most of which in tropical countries are due to infection from polluted water, soil, or convection by flies, &c., through food.

15. *Leprosy*.—At the Leper Asylum, Hendala, there remained at the end of the year 1915 402 cases of leprosy, and during the year under review 95 new cases were admitted, 63 of whom were new admissions, the rest being re-admissions, making a total of 497 treated, as against a total of 454 in 1915. 40 patients were discharged during the year and 38 died, there remaining at the Asylum at the end of the year 419 patients. Of the 63 new admissions, 40 were from localities in the Western Province, 9 from the Southern, 5 from Sabaragamuwa, 3 each from the Central and North-Western, and 1 each from the Northern, Eastern, and Uva Provinces. 30 cases absconded from the Asylum, of whom 23 returned or were brought back by the police, while 7 are still at large. One patient was re-patriated to India. The accommodation of the Asylum is insufficient, and a varying number are on the waiting list in home isolation under provisions of the Leper Ordinance, reporting at stated intervals to medical officers. Cases in a contagious stage were admitted as soon as possible. The nursing staff of the Asylum is provided for by nine nursing sisters of a religious order, under the supervision of a Mother Superior. This zealous and self-sacrificing sisterhood have charge of over 400 patients, and an increase in the nursing staff may have to be considered. At Kalmunai, in the Eastern Province, there are leper wards in connection with the Civil Hospital, at which 41 cases were treated in 1916, as compared with 31 the year previous. 27 lepers were on the waiting list in the Eastern Province.

16. *Anchylostomiasis*.—A total of 14,881 cases of anchylostomiasis were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1916, as contrasted with 9,736 during the previous year, the mortality being 9.96 of the 7,410 cases treated in hospitals. This mortality cannot, however, be regarded as giving any correct indication of the actual death-rate of the disease. It must be borne in mind that in numbers of cases the powers of resistance of patients suffering from hookworm infection are so impaired that inter-current diseases, such as diarrhoeas, fevers, chest complaints, &c., which, in persons not infected with hookworm, would probably have terminated favourably, may end fatally, even though the characteristic symptoms of anchylostomiasis may not have been in evidence, or only in a minor degree. The prognosis in pregnancy, kidney disease, heart complaints, and in all acute affections is rendered grave in proportion to the degree and duration of hookworm infection, as also is the supervention of dysentery or diarrhoea. The Central Province, as being the largest planting area, shows the largest number of cases treated in medical institutions: 2,850 cases (with 514 deaths) in hospitals and 3,489 cases treated at dispensaries. The estate areas in the Province of Sabaragamuwa sent 1,294 cases to hospitals, of which 380 died; 429 cases were treated at dispensaries. In the Western Province 1,106 cases were treated in

hospitals with a mortality of 144, while 2,272 cases were treated at dispensaries. 360 cases (with 49 deaths) were treated at the General Hospital, Colombo. The Province of Uva shows 897 cases (with 164 deaths) in hospitals and 237 cases treated at dispensaries. As far as hospital and dispensary figures indicate, hookworm infection is less prevalent in the Southern Province, with 471 cases in hospitals (with 83 deaths) and 751 cases treated at dispensaries. In the North-Western Province 249 cases (with 82 deaths) in hospitals and 167 dispensary cases. In the Eastern Province there were 159 cases (with 15 deaths) in hospitals and 103 dispensary cases. It may here be observed that within recent years coolies from the coast villages of the Eastern Province have taken to seeking employment on estates in Uva, &c., and hence probably the occurrence of infection in the Eastern Province. The Northern Province shows only 18 cases, with no deaths; and the North-Central Province 6 hospital cases (with no deaths) and 14 dispensary cases, thus showing that non-contact with Indian immigrants and their surroundings tends to a certain degree of immunity from this disease in Ceylon. Sinhalese villages in the neighbourhood of estates are showing evidence of increased infection. I may here briefly refer to the methodical and systematic campaign against the disease, commenced in 1915, under the auspices of the International Health Commission and the Rockefeller Foundation, U. S. A., with the guidance and direction of Dr. John E. Snodgrass. The cost of control, direction, equipment, and supplies are borne by the International Health Commission and the Rockefeller Funds, while the cost of subordinate staff assistants, clerks, dispensers, microscopists, furniture, utensils, stationery, printed matters, disinfectants, &c., is being contributed by Government and estate owners. A committee of local control was appointed by His Excellency the Governor in July, 1916. An area of about 7 by 10 miles in the Matale District was selected for the commencement of the campaign, comprising 24 estates with a population of about 8,000 and a village population of about 1,800. The campaign, besides the treatment of those affected, consisted in the establishment of latrines on estates and in villages, the dissemination of knowledge of the causation, pathology, and curability of the disease (by means of lectures, pamphlets, and demonstrations), the education of estate dispensers in the technique of microscopical and clinical diagnosis of the infection, and the dosage and precautions necessary in the employment of the recognized curative agents. Fifty-one estate dispensers and two qualified doctors were instructed in these matters by the Director of the campaign during the year. To supplement the above, I issued a leaflet in simple graphic language, in colloquial Tamil, to be read to coolies assembled at muster, appreciating, as I do, the absolute necessity for a reform in certain personal habits of the cooly, if any substantial headway is to be made in checking the spread of the disease. The problem confronting those engaged in these campaigns is difficult of solution, inasmuch as it can be, and has been, demonstrated that 90 per cent. or more of the immigrant coolies are carriers of hookworm infection, even though apparently healthy and not suffering from manifestations of the disease. The activities of the Medical Commissioners and their assistants have therefore to be devoted, not only to the cure of the disease, but to its prevention. The latter was, as frequently pointed out by my predecessors and myself, only possible with the introduction of a universal latrine system on estates and villages under legal compulsion and official supervision. In view of this, and with the ready co-operation of the Planters' and Estate Agents' Associations, it was decided by Government to frame rules under Ordinance No. 10 of 1912, making the provision of latrines compulsory on all estates in the Island. The rule was promulgated by His Excellency the Governor in the *Government Gazette* of November 10, 1916. Plans and specifications of suitable latrines on the pit or pail system were issued from this office to superintendents on application. I am hopeful that by the end of the current year all estates will be provided with what was always really an essential requirement, but was not recognized as such for too long a time. As stated in my last Administration Report, I am convinced that anchylostomiasis can be more or less completely stamped out, but only by systematic and persistent attention to the sanitary conservancy of cooly lines and villages, combined with patient and methodical use of anti-parasitic remedies. Remedial measures without the universal use of latrines, can only result in recrudescence, and re-infection is bound to occur with pollution of soil and water and a vicious cycle thus perpetuated.

17. *Diphtheria*, which is uncommon in Ceylon, occurred in 7 cases with 4 deaths during the year, as compared with 3 cases with 1 death in 1915.

18. *Chickenpox*.—This disease, the commonest of the eruptive fevers in the Island, resulted in 1,921 cases in hospitals with 7 deaths, as against 598 with no deaths in 1915. 1,425 cases were treated at dispensaries, as compared with 881 in 1915.

19. *Parangi (Frambæsia, or Yaws)*.—The total number of cases of this disease treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony during 1916 was 51,105, as compared with 44,125 in the previous year. The number of cases of parangi treated in Government hospitals during 1916 was 9,097 with 37 deaths, as compared with 3,175 with 22 deaths in 1915. Besides the cases treated in hospitals, 42,008 cases received treatment at dispensaries. Of the cases treated in hospitals, 4,809 cases were treated with the remedies recently proved to be specific, like salvarsan, viz., kharsivan, arsenious iodide, arsenobenzo. This specific treatment has resulted in large numbers of parangi-infected patients returning to their villages free or practically free of the disease, and serving as examples and inducements to their fellow-sufferers to resort to the hospitals for treatment. This is particularly shown in the Anuradhapura and Mihintale hospitals, to which patients travelled from long distances, and where 1,109 received specific treatment; and in the Central Province, where 2,498 attended for the same purpose, with almost invariably satisfactory results.

20. *Cancer and Sarcoma*.—412 cases (with a mortality of 34) of these malignant diseases received treatment in Ceylon hospitals during the year, 208 being cases of sarcoma and 204 cases of cancer, the figures for 1915 being 212, with 34 deaths. 288 of the cases enumerated above were located at the General Hospital, Colombo, with 24 deaths. The Southern and Uva Provinces show larger indices in these diseases than other Provinces, though it is probable that cases from distant places came to the General Hospital, Colombo, for operative treatment, and so do not appear in the returns for their native Provinces. It is noteworthy, however, that no case of malignant disease was treated by any Government hospital or dispensary in the North-Central Province. There were only 26 cases in the Central, 8 in the Eastern, and 1 in the Northern Provinces during the year.

21. *Tuberculosis of the Lung (Phthisis).*—1,580 cases with 572 deaths occurred in the hospitals, and 272 cases of this disease were treated at dispensaries during the year, compared with 1,355 cases with 534 deaths in the previous year. The Anti-Tuberculosis Institute, situated in the St. Sebastian quarter of Colombo, was opened in October, 1916. It was built and equipped from funds provided by the King Edward the VII. Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. The staff consists of a specially trained medical officer, a matron, and a nurse, and an apothecary. The central institute is a handsome two-storied and well-equipped building, with a large waiting-room, physician's office, consulting room with an ante-room clinical laboratory, X-Ray room, and dark room on the ground floor, while upstairs there is residential accommodation for the apothecary, matron, and nurse, and also a Board room. The Institute is for the purpose of undertaking the early and scientific treatment of tuberculosis, and disseminating knowledge as to the nature, cause, and means of prevention of the disease. The staff visit patients in their homes, and give advice as to cleanliness, diet, ventilation, and precautions necessary to prevent spread of infection. Ample provision has been made for modern clinical methods of diagnosis in the well-equipped laboratory and X-Ray room, both being furnished with up-to-date apparatus. By means of leaflets and pamphlets in English and the vernaculars an active propaganda has been initiated for awakening people to the dangers of infection, and for the early recognition of the disease for purposes of cure. Accommodation (since completed) for graver and more chronic cases among the poorer classes was being made at Ragama, where the old pauper hospital has been renovated and utilized. There is room for about 200 patients in the six spacious wards. A staff consisting of a qualified medical officer, apothecary, and matron are in charge of this part of the Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme. The erection of the sanatorium for the treatment of early cases presented by Mr. A. E. de Silva of Colombo is proceeding at Kandana on the Ragama-Jaela road.

22. *Vaccination.*—The number of primary vaccinations performed during the year was 130,470, as compared with 141,040 in 1915. Of these, 120,716 were successful, 1,960 not successful, and in 7,794 the results were not determined. The percentage of successful vaccination was 92 per cent., as compared with 91 per cent. in 1915. There are 9 inspectors of vaccination, one for each Province, and 138 vaccinators, including 6 female vaccinators, besides the officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries.

23. *The Government Vaccine Establishment.*—As in previous years, seed lymph for vaccination of calves was obtained from the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, and from the King Institute, Madras. 378 calves were used for obtaining lymph, yielding 134,833 tubes of lymph, of which 995 were sold locally, realizing a sum of Rs. 813. After providing for requirements during the year, a considerable quantity was stored as reserve supply. The glycerinated calf lymph supplied to vaccinators in glass capillary tubes, and also that issued in collapsible metal tubes where the daily demand was large, resulted in a case percentage of 98·49 successful primary vaccinations.

24. *Port Health Precautions.*—2,458 steamers of various nationalities and 317 native craft visited the port of Colombo during the year 1916, as compared with 2,342 steamers and 203 native vessels in 1915. 22,272 miscellaneous Asiatic passengers arrived at the port against 28,221 the year previous, and 8,229 estate coolies as against 4,825 in 1915. 17 vessels were placed in strict quarantine as having infection on board: 8 being from Calcutta, 3 from Rangoon, 2 from China (Haiphong), and 1 each from Bombay, Karachchi, Bangkok, and Suez. 7 vessels had cholera infection, 6 had smallpox, and 2 had doubtful cases, in which plague was suspected. No case of plague was landed at the port during the year. The ss. "Hongkhen" from Haiphong, chartered by the French Government for transport of Chinese labourers for munition work, &c., arrived *via* Singapore on May 9 with 3,000 persons on board; 14 deaths from cholera had occurred between Haiphong and Colombo. She was detained in strict quarantine at this port, but as cases still continued to occur with alarming frequency, it was decided to evacuate the ship of its passengers, and 2,800 were sent to Ragama for segregation, observation, and treatment, pending the thorough disinfection of the vessel under the supervision of the Port Surgeon. 23 cases occurred among those landed for segregation at Ragama, in addition to the 44 attacks before the vessel was evacuated. 50,356 passengers were disinfected (as to person and effects) during the year, and 37,662 cargo coolies, 19,261 coal coolies, 3,459 tally clerks, &c., totalling 110,738, as compared with 93,259 in 1915.

25. *Lunacy.*—At the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, there were 559 males and 338 females on the last day of 1915, making a total of 897, and during the year 1916 there were 235 males and 116 females admitted, thus making a total of 1,248 for the year. Of these, 139 males and 79 females were discharged during the year. 52 males and 39 females died. The daily average during 1916 was 577·29 males and 344·44 females, or an increase of 42·02 in males and 15·91 in females as compared with the year previous. The largest number on any one day in 1916 was 956, and the lowest 890. 17 persons were under observation for insanity on December 31, 1915, and during 1916 266 males and 100 females, total 366, were under observation; this, however, includes some cases of repeated remands for observation in previously observed cases. Of those under observation, 140 males and 73 females were found to be insane and detained in the Asylum, while 115 males and 28 females were discharged. 4 died while under observation, and at the end of 1916 there were 18 males and 5 females under observation. The duties of Superintendent of the Asylum were discharged by Dr. Lucius Nicholls, acting for Dr. L. D. Parsons, on leave. He was assisted by two qualified medical assistants, and an apothecary, matron, assistant matron, and 3 nurses, and a staff consisting of 2 clerks, steward, overseer, 65 male attendants, 35 female attendants, and 9 other servants, coolies, &c. Land has been acquired at Angoda for the new Asylum, and the work of building it will shortly be commenced.

SECTION III.—METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DISEASES.

26. The variations from normal of the yearly mean temperatures in the different stations was well under one degree. There was an excess of rainfall during the year in the districts to the west of a line drawn from a point midway between Chilaw and Puttalam to a point a little to the east of Matara, otherwise there was a deficient rainfall. During the first two months of the year there was a decided drought, leading to a shortage of locally produced food stuffs in certain districts, affecting the remoter districts more particularly. In May the heavy rains in the south-west of the Island caused much damage. On the whole, however, no considerable effect on the general health was caused by meteorological or climatic conditions in 1916.

SECTION IV.—GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY AND OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

27. The Sanitary Branch of the Department under Dr. K. McGahey with two professional assistants and trained sanitary inspectors has done much useful work during the year under review. 134,265 premises were inspected, and in the cases of 23,049, where sanitation was defective, the necessary action was taken. 9,719 mosquito-breeding places were discovered and dealt with. 5,032 notices were served for the abatement of nuisances; in the case of 3,609 of these the requirements were complied with voluntarily. 1,511 prosecutions were instituted for breaches of sanitary laws, 45 of which were discharged, and Rs. 6,517·25 recovered in fines. The Senior Sanitary Officer comments upon the defective water supplies in provincial towns and rural districts. Of the 16,484 wells reported upon, 8,760 were liable to surface contamination. 133 new wells on type plan were constructed, and 622 were improved. It is regrettable that where there is so much to be done in respect of sanitation lack of funds make progress slow. 317 pit latrines on private premises have been constructed under the supervision of sanitary inspectors, where no provision had previously existed. The Acting Assistant Sanitary Officer with two inspectors collaborated with the Anti-Anchylostomiasis Commissioner in the Matale District, where villages with 274 inhabited houses were provided with 163 fly-proof pit latrines. Lantern lectures, demonstrations, and the distribution of leaflets on sanitary reform formed part of the campaign in the villages. Improvements to existing markets and the construction of new market buildings found a place in the programme of activity for the year in certain Sanitary Board towns in the Western Province, where the Government Agent's energy was instrumental in raising funds. Insufficiency or want of funds makes scavenging in some of the Sanitary Board towns a difficult problem, while in others scavenging is effectively and systematically carried out.

28. **Colombo.**—A report on the incidence of infectious disease and general sanitation of the city for the year 1916 will be furnished by the Health Authorities of the Colombo Municipality. Plague continued to be endemic during the year. I have at present no specific figures or data for comment on health conditions in Colombo.

29. **Kandy.**—The sanitation of Kandy appears to be satisfactory as regards water supply, scavenging, latrines, laundries, dairies, &c. Drainage and upkeep of drains require more systematic attention in places.

30. **Galle.**—The sanitary state remains much in the condition of recent years. The occurrence of the war caused suspension of new works as regards drainage, which, in places, leaves much to be desired. The water supply is fairly satisfactory.

31. **Jaffna.**—This town, which compares unfavourably with most provincial towns in matters of modern sanitation, has as its most urgent requirement an efficient system of drainage—even of surface drainage—and a wholesome supply of water. The present supply of water is from wells, liable to pollution from percolation through polluted soil, and contamination from surface impurities. As is usual in the East, much apathy exists among the people as regards the primary essentials of sanitation, and the strong objection to taxation for public health purposes, is a grave impediment to progress. With even a minor degree of attention to surface drainage, the outbreaks of malaria might be much reduced. Conservancy and latrines leave room for improvement, and stricter measures are indicated against the promiscuous fouling of the surface soil, at present so unpleasantly evident.

32. **Batticaloa** presents a pleasing contrast, at least in one particular, to the last-mentioned town, namely, in the establishment recently of a wholesome pipe-conducted water supply. Drainage continues to be very defective, and the existence of mosquito-breeding hollows and swamps, in and around the town, are matters for early attention when the funds of the Local Board will permit. The pail and dry-earth system of conservancy is being made compulsory. More public latrines are required.

33. **Anuradhapura.**—Improvements in drainage continue to be effected in this town, though much still remains to be done. The water supply from a local tank is not satisfactory. The scavenging appears to be well attended to, and the town is kept free from jungle as far as possible.

34. **Kurunegala.**—The drainage has improved, but the question of a proper water supply has had to stand over for the present. This was due to lack of funds. Measures for the mitigation or prevention of malarial diseases were in progress in the filling up of hollows and destruction of low scrub and jungle. Conservancy is satisfactory.

35. **Badulla.**—This town, with its wholesome and abundant water supply, its improved drainage and efficient scavenging, and conservancy, is in pleasing contrast with most other provincial towns.

36. **Ratnapura.**—The existing water supply, while supplying parts of the town below a certain level, is inadequate or wanting, in the case of dwellings above that level. Overcrowding, owing to a paucity of dwellings and scarcity of suitable sites, is increasingly evident in the poorer quarters. Drainage is a matter for early consideration when funds are available. Conservancy and public latrines continue to be satisfactory.

SECTION V.—GENERAL.

37. *Administration: Hospitals, Asylums, and Dispensaries.*—Besides the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, and the Leper Asylum, Hendala, which are capable of accommodating respectively 414 and 406 patients, there existed in 1916 80 Government hospitals with accommodation varying from 12 to 497 beds, or a total bed accommodation of 5,770. These hospitals are well equipped with modern conveniences and appliance, and officered by qualified medical men, the larger ones having also a trained staff of nurses. New hospitals were opened during the year at Passara in Uva, and Mulhalkele in the Walapane district, Central Province; in addition to the hospitals, there are 425 central and branch dispensaries. In the planting districts, besides the Government district hospitals, there were 55 estate hospitals, these latter being built, equipped, and manned at the expense of the proprietors of the estates, and inspected for purposes of rebate of export tax by specially appointed officers of this Department.

The following is a list of new buildings, or of additions to existing buildings, completed during 1916 :— Dispensary, Hambegamuwa ; temporary infectious diseases ward, Haputale ; improvements to administration block, Moratuwa hospital ; temporary infectious diseases wards, Ingiriya hospital ; quarters for visiting apothecary, Deltota ; sundry improvements to Nawalapitiya hospital ; residential quarters for apothecary, Eraur ; administration block, Marawila hospital ; operating room and servants' quarters, Monaragala hospital ; and administration block with residential quarters, Kegalla hospital. During the year the new Merchants' Ward at the General Hospital, Colombo, was commenced, as also a new operating room for the paying section of the General Hospital. The new hospital at Pimbura in the Kalutara District was in process of building. The old Ragama Cooly Camp was converted into a tuberculosis hospital. Additions or improvements were commenced at the Nalanda dispensary ; the children's ward, Kandy hospital ; the dispensary, Watawala ; the Dolosbage hospital ; apothecaries' quarters, Morawaka, Padiruppu, and Irakkamam dispensaries ; nurses' quarters, Batticaloa. A new dispensary at Madampe and apothecaries' quarters, Haputale, were built ; and improvements were effected at the Buttala and Alutnuwara hospitals. New hospitals were being built at Kitulgala, Kahawatta, Aranayaka, Watawala, and Chilaw. A new dispensary was built at Baduluwela.

38. *Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo.*—The following table, as indicative of the incidence of, and mortality from, infectious diseases in Colombo and its vicinity, is instructive :—

		1915.		1916.	
		Number treated.	Deaths.	Number treated.	Deaths.
Smallpox	..	353	93	9	2
Cholera	..	10	—	88	64
Plague	..	37	27	42	20
Measles	..	5	—	1	—
Chickenpox	..	268	—	1,251	6
Mumps	..	3	—	124	—
Diphtheria	..	—	—	5	3
Dysentery and diarrhoea	..	2	2	31	—
Scarlet fever	..	1	—	4	—
Dengue	..	2	—	3	1
Other diseases	..	58	—	89	3
Total	..	739	122	1,647	99

A widespread epidemic of chickenpox, with some cases of a severe type, occurred in Colombo. It is gratifying, however, to note that no extensive epidemic of smallpox occurred in 1916 as in the previous year.

39. *Convict Hospitals and Jails.*—The Borella Convict Hospital has 213 beds, the hospital for female prisoners has 8 beds, and the Mahara Jail 29. Hospital accommodation for convalescent prisoners is provided at Negombo Jail.

The average daily state as regards sickness in the Colombo jails is shown in the following table :—

	Average Daily Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Welikada and Borella					
Convict Hospitals ..	1,040·01	100·76	9·68	110	·30
Mahara Jail ..	765·54	47·23	6·16	131	·18
Hulftsdorp Jail ..	159·07	3·16	4·28	—	—
Total ..	1,964·62	151·15	20·12	241	·48
Comparison with totals in 1915 ..	2,653·04	105·52	7·02	140	·036

There were 193 cases of chickenpox, 78 cases of mumps, and 1 case of measles, but no cases of the graver infectious diseases or of enteric fever occurred in the jails.

40. *The Police Hospital, Colombo.*—995 patients were treated at the hospital during the year 1916, as compared with 1,142 in the previous year. The patients were police of the rank of sergeant and under, in addition to overseers and guards of the Colombo Convict Establishment. 4,865 outdoor patients were treated at the dispensary.

41. *Branch Hospital for Women.*—348 cases of venereal disease were treated at this hospital during the year, as compared with 342 in the previous year. The hospital is in charge of a qualified lady medical officer, who also presides over the Female Outdoor Dispensary, Borella, at which 3,057 patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,090 were children.

42. *The General Hospital, Colombo.*—On the last day of the year 1915 there remained at this hospital 619 patients, viz., 35 in the paying section and 584 in the pauper section. 12,600 patients were admitted during the year 1916, of which 874 were admitted to the paying section and 11,726 to the pauper section. In the previous year 11,145 patients were admitted, 863 to the paying section and 10,282 to the pauper section. The mortality rate in the paying section in 1916 was 6·9, and in the pauper section 11·49. The average daily sick in 1916 was 41·18 in the paying wards and 622·27 in the pauper wards. 2,292 surgical operations were performed, 171 in the paying section and 2,121 in the pauper section, 117 of these being for appendicitis. As an indication of the more prevalent diseases, it is interesting to note that 977 cases of malaria were treated, 261 of enteric, 177 of acute pneumonia, 276 of pulmonary phthisis, 360 of anchylostomiasis, 268 of dysentery and diarrhoea. The completion of the water-carriage system of sewage disposal will, it is hoped, be effected in the course of the current year. The

erection of a new double storey block of buildings for paying wards, the outcome of a generous donation, commenced during the year, and also the building of a new operating theatre for the paying section. The income of the paying section was Rs. 74,103·79, and the expenditure Rs. 33,333; while Rs. 3,662 was recovered from certain patients in the other section, where the expenditure was Rs. 105,989. The expenditure in both sections covers cost of diets, fuel, light, equipment, and service, but not the cost of drugs, dressings, and appliance, nor the salaries of medical staff and nurses. At the out-patient department of the General Hospital 20,965 patients were treated during the year, 4,587 being for malarial diseases, 807 for diseases of the respiratory system, 607 for rheumatic affections, 1,284 for diseases of the digestive system, 815 for intestinal parasites, to mention only the more common complaints.

43. *De Soysa Lying-in Home*.—1,437 patients were treated at this institution in 1916, as compared with 1,450 the previous year. 1,315 of these were discharged after delivery, &c., 23 were transferred to other hospitals, and 55 died. The death-rate was 3·82 per cent., as compared with 3·31 in 1915. The Medical Superintendent has commented upon the high mortality rate in pregnancy complicated with anchylostomiasis, where out of 10 cases 5 proved fatal. The mortality in actual obstetric and puerperal cases was 2·78, if the cases with post-partum complications are eliminated from count. 1,174 infants were born, including 23 cases of twins, 602 were male, 572 female; 1,032 live births and 142 stillbirths. The infant mortality was 56, the percentage being 5·43. The institution continues its usefulness in the obstetric training of medical students and maternity nurses, 24 of the latter being trained during the year. It is hoped that with the increase in the number of midwives trained in the principles of modern aseptic midwifery there will be a reduction in the maternal and infantile suffering and mortality in the Island, but I regret that with present limitations more cannot be done. The practice of midwifery by untrained women on estates and in villages has much to do with the existing high infantile mortality rate, but ignorance and neglect on the part of parents in the early post-natal months is a stronger factor. Increased accommodation for pupil midwives, therefore, is a matter for early consideration.

44. *The Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and the Lady Ridgeway Block for Children*.—851 patients were admitted to the Lady Havelock Hospital during 1916, as compared with 828 in 1915, the mortality being 65, or 7·6 per cent. 237 of the cases admitted were suffering from diseases peculiar to women. 238 surgical operations were performed by the medical ladies in charge of the institution. At the Lady Ridgeway Memorial Hospital 789 children were admitted during the year, 613 being the total for the previous year. The mortality was 173, this high rate being due to the fact that a considerable number of the little patients were admitted in a dying condition. These institutions serve as training schools for pupil nurses, and during the year under review 20 pupil nurses received instruction and demonstrations in the practice of their profession, under the direction and guidance of the medical staff and of the trained European matron and nursing sisters of the hospitals.

45. *The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital and the Grenier Ear, Nose, and Throat Infirmary*.—These institutions continue to be increasingly patronized by all classes. 1,018 patients were admitted to the Eye Hospital, at which 397 special operations were performed, 198 of which were for cataract. 11,768 out-patients made 31,623 visits to the out-patient department during the year. If the attendance continues to increase, it may be necessary to add to the waiting-room accommodation. The eye institutions at Kandy and Galle have also done very good work during the year.

46. *Nursing in Ceylon Hospitals*.—The nursing staff consists of 6 European trained matrons and 18 European trained nurses, in addition to 55 nursing sisters of religious orders. The locally-trained staff consists of 41 Ceylonese matrons and 59 Ceylonese nurses serving in the hospitals; male and female attendants are also provided in each hospital to assist the nurses. There are two training schools for nurses: one at the Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo, for 20 pupils, and the other at the Kandy hospital, also for 20 pupils.

47. *Number of Hospital In-patients*.—The total number of patients treated in the hospitals and asylums of the Island in 1916 was 93,158, with a mortality of 8,836.

48. *Number of Out-patients treated at Dispensaries*.—At these institutions the total treated during the year was 1,469,573, who paid 2,212,620 visits.

49. *Surgical Operations*.—5,372 surgical operations were performed in the hospitals of the Colony, with a mortality of 3·6 per cent. There are special institutions provided for such cases at Colombo, Galle, and Kandy. In the General Hospital, Colombo, there were 2,292 surgical operations performed, with a death-rate of 2·8 per cent.

50. *Victoria Home for Incurables*.—66 patients remained at this institution at the end of 1915, 18 were admitted during the year under review, 5 died, and 7 were discharged, leaving 74 at the end of 1916.

51. *The Bacteriological Institute*.—At this Institute 3,843 specimens were bacteriologically investigated during the year 1916, 3,696 of which were received from Government officers or institutions and 147 from private practitioners or other persons. 1,872 specimens were examined for plague bacilli, 23 for rabies, 80 for cholera vibrio, 95 for tubercle, 1,549 for typhoid and para-typhoid "A" and "B" by Widal's reaction. Rs. 1,372 were recovered as fees for examination of specimens from private cases. A considerable amount of research work has been done by the Director, Dr. Lucius Nicholls, during the year, reports of which have found, or will find, place in current medical literature.

52. *The Mandapam Quarantine Camp*.—108,126 estate coolies passed through this camp during the year, as compared with 89,953 in 1915; and 53,430 other passengers from India, against 47,120 in the previous year. The medical staff of the camp examine all arrivals, detain and treat all cases of sickness of an infectious nature, or other cases of a serious nature unable to continue their journey. Certain cases, such as leprosy, are interdicted from proceeding to Ceylon. Systematic disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., is effected, besides personal disinfection of contacts of infectious cases or persons from infected localities in India. Vaccination (and re-vaccination where indicated) is effected at the camp, and the coolies despatched in batches to their destination in Ceylon under the care and supervision of the camp officials.

53. *The Ragama Camp*.—813 immigrant coolies passed through the camp in 1916, and 2,832 Anamite passengers for France (on war service) were landed from a vessel in the port and detained under observation in strict quarantine. 23 cases of cholera occurred among the latter, with 12 deaths. 15 French ship's officers were also accommodated from the infected transport. The camp is in the medical charge of one qualified medical officer assisted by two apothecaries, and is capable of accommodating 1,370 persons in the twelve spacious well-ventilated sheds. The wards for chronic tuberculosis cases have since been located in the old Ragama Cooly Camp, the new camp being reserved for immigration and quarantine purposes.

54. *The Ceylon Medical College*.—The following were the attendances and passes at this institution during the last two years :—

Session.	Attendances.		Passes.	
	Medical.	Apothecary.	Medical.	Apothecary.
1916 May to July	.. 164	.. 81	6	.. 10
1915 October to March, 1916	.. 137	.. 61	6	.. 6
1915 May to July	.. 123	.. 52	2	.. 7
1914 October to March, 1915	.. 135	.. 57	6	.. 11

55. *The Civil Medical Stores*.—Rs. 427,923·13 was expended during 1916 in the purchase of drugs, chemicals, instruments, dressings, and medical appliances. Rs. 3,409·47 was expended on transport of the same on account of Government medical establishments. 104,836 ounces quinine, costing Rs. 123,126·41, were issued from the stores during the year, and 104,000 ounces of that drug were purchased at a cost of Rs. 157,404·34. The cost of medicines and medical material of all kinds has been greatly increased by the war, and supplies have been very difficult to procure, resulting in great inconvenience to medical institutions and estates depending upon free grants of medicine from Government under the provisions of the rules under Ordinance No. 9 of 1912. The cost of free drugs so issued during the last financial year amounted to Rs. 139,128. There has been a considerable increase in the amount of work at the Civil Medical Stores as the result of the increase in the number of Government hospitals and dispensaries, but mainly as the consequence of the large number of estate hospitals and dispensaries opened since the system of issue of free drugs to estates commenced. Whereas in 1911 there were a total of 536 hospitals and dispensaries (Government and estate), in 1916 the total number was 1,067, an increase of 531 institutions to be supplied with medical requirements twice a year. The Superintendent is responsible for the obtaining of supplies, examining indents and requisitions, supervising the storing and issuing of drugs, arranging for transport, &c., besides the office routine and correspondence, and the duties dependent upon the charge of the Government Opium Stores.

56. *Inspection*.—In addition to my periodical tours of inspection of Government medical establishments, every hospital and dispensary is visited and reported upon by the Provincial Surgeons. Visits and reports were also made by unofficial visitors delegated by the Planters' Association for the planting districts and by Government Agents and other senior officials who may have passed through the stations or districts during the year.

57. *Food Supply for Hospitals*.—As in previous years, the system of dieting through the agency of contractors has worked satisfactorily. All food is inspected by responsible officers before and after cooking.

58. *Strength of the Medical Department*.—The following was the strength of the Medical Department during the period :—1 Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Inspecting Medical Officer, 1 Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, 1 Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, 1 Medical Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, 9 Provincial Surgeons, 163 qualified Medical Officers, 311 Apothecaries, 9 Inspectors of Vaccination, 138 Vaccinators, including 6 Female Vaccinators, 1 Director of the Bacteriological Institute, 1 Assistant Bacteriologist, 1 Superintendent of the Civil Medical Stores, 1 Senior Sanitary Officer, 1 Junior Sanitary Officer, 2 Assistant Sanitary Officers, 1 Sanitary Engineer, 67 Sanitary Inspectors, 6 European Matrons, 18 European-trained Nurses, 4 European Matrons (Religious Sisterhoods), 51 European Nursing Sisters (Religious Sisterhoods), 41 Ceylonese Matrons, 59 Ceylonese Nurses, and 40 Pupil Nurses.

59. *Officers on Leave*.—Dr. John Lunn, Inspecting Medical Officer ; Dr. P. J. Kelly, Registrar, Ceylon Medical College ; Dr. T. Ohlmus, Provincial Surgeon ; Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Medical Officer, Grade I. ; Dr. E. L. Christoffelsz, Medical Officer, Grade III., and Dr. A. H. Ernst, Medical Officer, Grade III., who received temporary commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps, are still on war service. Miss Dr. C. E. Anderson, Medical Officer in charge of the Lady Havelock and Lady Ridgeway Hospitals, who was working with the Red Cross Society in Serbia, &c., returned to Ceylon and resumed duty in April, 1916 ; Drs. E. A. Blok, R. W. Willenberg, J. B. F. Caldera, and V. A. Goonetillake returned from leave and resumed duty during the year. Drs. A. E. A. Poulier, E. C. Spaar, and H. E. Ekanayaka, who proceeded to Europe to prosecute their studies, are still on leave. Professor A. F. Joseph of the Ceylon Medical College, who went on leave in April, 1916, is doing war service under the Minister of Munitions. Mr. W. C. H. Tripp, Accountant, Medical Department, who went on leave in May, 1916, has also received a commission. The following officers had vacation leave out of the Island :—Dr. V. van Langenberg, Medical Officer, Grade I., nine months ; Dr. L. D. Parsons, Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum ; Dr. G. W. van Twest, Medical Officer, Grade I., five months ; Dr. F. Grenier, Medical Officer, Grade I., three months ; Dr. W. Margenout, Provincial Surgeon, one month. Dr. R. Pestonjee, Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum, who proceeded on leave in March, 1916, is also on war service. Dr. A. T. Kuriyan, Medical Officer, Grade III., is on war service in India. The total number of officers of the Department on war service on December 31, 1916, was 10.

60. *Changes in the Department*.—Dr. S. P. Joseph, Medical Officer, Grade II., was promoted to Grade I. ; Dr. R. C. Seenicutty, Medical Officer, Grade II., retired ; and the following were promoted from Grade III. to Grade II. :—Drs. H. C. van Dort, D. A. Goonetillake, C. G. Kurien, A. T. Kuriyan, E. S. Godlieb, V. R. Schokman, and S. Ponniah. Drs. C. S. P. Jayanayaka, J. S. E. de Soysa, and W. A. Ekanayaka left the service. Drs. E. Coomarasamy, G. E. Mendis, and T. C. Vanderziel were admitted as Medical Officers of Grade III., while Dr. M. de Costa was appointed as Acting Assistant Sanitary Officer in the Sanitary Branch.

61. The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts of the Department, inclusive of Medical Aid Estates Branch, for the financial year 1915-16 :—

Expenditure.		Rs.	c.
Personal emoluments	..	1,431,911	32
Other charges	..	986,230	9
Hospitals and dispensaries	..	966,369	38
Total	..	1,952,599	47
Grand Total	..	3,384,510	79
Credits.			
Hospital and dispensary receipts	..	136,376	58
Sale of drugs and medical requisites	..	6,605	50
Sale of drugs under Medical Wants Ordinance	..	3,481	51
Medical aid dues (maintenance and visits)	..	169,480	90
Sale of unserviceable and superfluous articles, rent of trees and garden produce, and rent of buildings	..	16,193	29
		332,137	78
Nett Expenditure	..	3,052,373	1

62. *Estate Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There are 55 hospitals and 375 dispensaries (the number of the latter having increased by 22) established under the provisions of the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 9 of 1912, on estates in the Island. These hospitals and dispensaries vary in efficiency as regards medical staff, structure, and equipment from those in charge of a fully qualified surgeon and physician or fully trained apothecaries to those officered by estate dispensers, whose medical training has been irregular and defective, and vary in structure from permanent, well-built, and well-equipped hospitals to temporary makeshifts, with little or no equipment. Appreciating the necessity for obtaining at least a minimum standard of medical efficiency in the case of those estate dispensers who have had no regular hospital or medical school training, I have, with the consent of the Planters' Association and Estates Agents' Association, arranged for a regular and systematic course of lectures and demonstrations to be given at district hospitals by the qualified medical men in charge. The course consists of 24 lectures and demonstrations on first aid to the injured, the principles of practical hygiene as applicable to estate cooly lines and their surroundings, microscopical detection of hookworm and other intestinal parasites by examination of dejecta and of the malarial parasite in blood specimens, and the principles of diagnosis and treatment of the more prevalent diseases among estate labourers. After completion of the course an officer will be deputed to hold an examination, written and oral, and the names of those proving themselves efficient will be registered at this office, while the continued employment of those who fail to attain a minimum of required marks will not be approved by me. I am hopeful that the means adopted will result in a more satisfactory standard of medical efficiency among estate dispensers than has hitherto existed. The duties of Inspecting Medical Officer have been efficiently discharged by Dr. Bawa during the year. All the estate hospitals qualifying for rebate were visited and reported upon. 39 estate hospitals earned rebate amounting to a total of Rs. 35,460. Advice and addresses on sanitary matters were given to individuals, or at meetings of planters convened for the purpose. In view of the rules for the compulsory provision of latrines on all estates, referred to in paragraph 16 above, it may be confidently predicted that when every estate has complied with these requirements, and when estate managers, to the extent of their ability, co-operate with the Medical Department in strenuous endeavours to check the dissemination of hookworm infection, resulting from the indiscriminate fouling of the surface soil around dwellings, some very appreciable progress in limiting anchylostomiasis will be effected. After the introduction of a complete and satisfactory latrine system, with constant vigilance by those in authority on estates, and by persons deputed and held responsible by them, there will, I am convinced, be a more or less complete abandonment of the present insanitary habits of the cooly. This end can be attained only by the spread of knowledge as to the nature of, and the preventability of infection, and the danger of disregard of primary laws of sanitation. There are 2,423 estates scheduled for medical aid purposes to 48 Government hospitals and to 113 Government dispensaries.

64. *The Number of Estate Labourers treated in Government Hospitals* during the year was 20,893, as against 17,054 in 1915. The death-rate was 16·73 per cent. It is regrettable that patients frequently wait till they are in an advanced state of disease before seeking admission, so that their chance of benefiting by treatment, dieting, and nursing is then reduced to a minimum.

65. The total number of days estate labourers stayed in hospitals was 560,618, an average of 26·83 days each. The total number of days in hospital by others than estate labourers was 831,152, an average of 14·53 days each.

The total number of births on estates during the year was 24,072, of which 11,628 were males, 11,019 females, and 1,425 stillbirths, as compared with 22,415 births during 1915, of which 10,836 were males, 10,275 females, and 1,302 stillbirths. The number of deaths reported on estates was 14,895, 7,815 males and 7,080 females, as compared with 13,709 deaths during 1915, 6,692 males, 6,998 females, and 19 in which the sex was not stated.

G. J. RUTHERFORD,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, March 29, 1917.

APPENDIX.

OPIUM.

SINCE the previous report rules Nos. 29, 31, and 37 of the rules under the Opium Ordinance, No. 5 of 1910, have been amended, and the same was published in the *Government Gazette* No. 6,803 of June 30, 1916. It has been proposed to amend section 13 of the Opium Ordinance, No. 5 of 1910, to remedy a defect which had been pointed out by a judgment in the Supreme Court during the course of the year, and a draft of the proposed amendment Ordinance has been published in the *Government Gazette* of November 10, 1916.

2. The selling price of opium remains the same, *i.e.*, 1 cent for 1 grain of eating opium and 2 cents for 1 grain of smoking opium.

3. The number of opium depôts has been reduced by one with the closing of the depôt at Nedunkeni in the Northern Province from June 1, 1916. This depôt was found to be unnecessary, as the few vedaralas scheduled to it were able to get their supply of opium from Vavuniya or Mullaittivu. Hence the number of opium depôts at present is 54.

4. Several applications were received for registration as opium consumers on medical grounds; of these, only 10 cases were registered under the Opium Ordinance.

5. A statement of opium sold and the amounts realized during each quarter of the year is appended. It will be noticed that the total sales for the year are less than those of the previous year, which is inserted for comparison :—

Statement of Opium sold and Amount realized during each Quarter from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916.

During the Quarter.	Eating Opium.				Smoking Opium.				Total realized.	
	Quantity sold. Grains.	Amount realized.			Quantity sold. Grains.	Amount realized.				
		Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
March 31, 1916 ..	14,160,246	..	141,568	21 ..	1,401,350	..	28,027	0 ..	169,595	21
June 30, 1916 ..	13,682,020	..	136,820	20 ..	1,322,250	..	26,445	0 ..	163,265	20
September 30, 1916 ..	13,858,075	..	138,581	0 ..	1,307,500	..	26,150	0 ..	164,731	0
December 31, 1916 ..	13,633,728	..	136,337	53 ..	1,233,250	..	24,665	0 ..	161,002	53
Total for 1916 ..	55,334,069		553,306	94	5,264,350		105,287	0	658,593	94
Total for 1915 ..	56,650,032		543,241	75	7,406,590		127,042	30	670,284	5

6. The figures show a decreased consumption of 1,315,963 grains of eating opium and 2,142,240 grains of smoking opium.

7. The amount realized out of the sale of opium (opium preparations) during the year is Rs. 5,858·07.

8. During the year 1916 60 chests of opium were purchased from India for Rs. 164,806·64, as against 85 chests during the previous year for Rs. 147,398·28. In addition to this, about 865 lb. of opium which were seized by the Customs officers were purchased by this Department from the Principal Collector.

Colombo, March 29, 1917.

G. J. RUTHERFORD,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

LUNATIC ASYLUM RETURNS.

Question I.—STATISTICAL.
GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE.

Sex.	Number admitted during 1916.	Daily Average Number during 1916.	Number of Attendants.				Discharged.			Number of Patients who died in 1916.	Average Stay of those—		
			Resident.		Non-Resident.		Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.		Died in 1916.	Discharged in 1916.	Remain- ing at end of Dec., 1916.
			Employed in attend- ance on the Patients.	Employed as Servants or only partially as Attendants	Employed in attend- ance on the Patients.	Employed as Servants or only partially as Attendants							
Male ..	235	600·32	64	—	6	1	103	26	6	52	143·59	137·35	308·64
Female ..	116	352·77	36	—	—	1	73	5	1	39	153·20	150·55	321·66
Total ..	351	953·09	100	—	6	2	176	31	7	91	146·67	142·32	313·22

OBITUARY TABLE, 1916.

Number of Deceased on Register.	Age of Deceased.	Sex of Deceased.	Bodily Condition when admitted.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Date of Admission.		Cause of Death.	State whether a Coroner's Inquest was held and what was the Verdict.	State whether a Post-mortem Examination was held.
1,071	35	Female	Weak	Dementia	Oct.	28, 1894	Diarrhœa		Yes
4,769	40	Male	do.	Epileptic insanity	Sept.	16, 1915	Epilepsy		No
3,429	35	do.	do.	Mania	July	12, 1910	Yaws and General Debility		No
4,574	35	do.	do.	Epileptic insanity	Dec.	28, 1915	Epilepsy		No
4,313	50	Female	do.	Mania	Mar.	2, 1914	Diarrhœa		No
4,142	47	do.	do.	do.	Sept.	9, 1913	General Debility		No
4,507	25	Male	do.	Epileptic insanity	Oct.	22, 1914	Epilepsy and General Debility		No
4,123	43	Female	do.	Mania	July	17, 1913	Diarrhœa		No
4,812	51	Male	do.	Melancholia	Nov.	4, 1915	Enteritis		No
3,731	30	do.	do.	Mania	Jan.	25, 1912	Phthisis		No
2,918	36	do.	do.	Melancholia	Dec.	20, 1907	Diarrhœa		No
4,651	49	do.	do.	do.	April	13, 1915	General Paralysis of the Insane		No
4,774	41	Female	do.	do.	Sept.	24, 1915	Diarrhœa	Died of natural causes.	No
3,659	38	Male	do.	do.	Aug.	25, 1911	Abscess and Dysentery		No
4,525	34	do.	do.	do.	Nov.	25, 1914	Consumption		No
4,701	5	do.	do.	Mania	July	6, 1915	Diarrhœa		No
4,765	31	do.	do.	Epileptic insanity	Sept.	11, 1915	Epileptic Coma		No
4,854	21	do.	do.	Mania	Dec.	22, 1915	Anchylostomiasis		No
4,684	38	do.	do.	Delusional insanity	June	11, 1915	Chronic Diarrhœa		No
4,716	30	Female	do.	Mania	July	23, 1915	Epileptic Coma		Yes
4,499	47	do.	do.	do.	Oct.	13, 1914	Diarrhœa		No
4,726	68	Male	do.	do.	July	30, 1915	do.		No
1,225	56	do.	do.	Melancholia	Nov.	29, 1895	Chronic Diarrhœa		No
4,354	42	do.	do.	Mania	April	18, 1914	Phthisis		No
1,989	68	do.	do.	Delusional mania	May	12, 1902	Senile Debility		No
4,717	28	Female	do.	Mania	July	27, 1915	General Debility		No
4,893	46	Male	do.	do.	Feb.	7, 1916	Epileptic Coma		No
4,860	27	do.	do.	Delusional insanity	Dec.	24, 1915	Dysentery		No
4,353	57	do.	do.	Mania	April	18, 1914	Phthisis		No
4,688	30	Female	do.	do.	June	17, 1915	Chronic Diarrhœa		No
1,007	57	Male	do.	Melancholia	April	24, 1894	Senile Debility		No
1,524	44	do.	do.	Dementia	Nov.	22, 1898	Chronic Nephritis		No
2,867	38	do.	do.	do.	Aug.	27, 1907	Phthisis		No
4,986	42	do.	do.	Delusional insanity	May	8, 1916	Bronchitis & Diarrhœa		No
2,372	47	Female	do.	Melancholia	Oct. ..	18, 1904	Chronic Nephritis		Yes
4,809	31	Male	do.	Epileptic insanity	Oct.	27, 1915	Diarrhœa		Yes

OBITUARY TABLE—contd.

Number of Deceased on Register.	Age of Deceased.	Sex of Deceased.	Bodily Condition when admitted.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Date of Admission.		Cause of Death.	State whether a Coroner's Inquest was held and what was the Verdict.	State whether a Post-mortem Examination was held.
2,790	59	Female	Weak	Melancholia	April	8, 1907	General Debility	Died of natural causes.	Yes
3,549	40	do.	do.	Mania	Jan.	11, 1911	Dysentery		Yes
4,840	41	do.	do.	Delusionalinsanity	Nov.	24, 1915	Diarrhoea		No
5,002	50	Male	do.	do.	May	20, 1916	Cerebral Hæmorrhage		Yes
4,887	50	do.	do.	Mania	Feb.	7, 1916	General Debility and Diarrhoea		No
2,469	35	Female	do.	do.	April	18, 1905	General Debility and Enteritis		No
4,243	38	Male	do.	do.	Dec.	9, 1913	Enteritis and Debility		No
4,319	57	do.	do.	do.	Mar.	3, 1914	Dysentery		No
3,580	27	do.	do.	do.	Mar.	16, 1911	Phthisis and Malarial Fever		No
4,715	75	Female	do.	do.	July	23, 1915	Diarrhoea		Yes
4,907	35	Male	do.	Stupor	Feb.	25, 1916	Malarial Fever and Dysentery		Yes
5,008	30	do.	do.	Melancholia	June	6, 1916	Enteritisand Diarrhoea		No
4,777	33	do.	do.	do.	Sept.	28, 1915	Dysentery		No
4,931	33	Female	do.	do.	Mar.	20, 1916	Chronic Diarrhoea		No
4,140	36	do.	do.	do.	Aug.	6, 1913	Diarrhoea		No
4,710	61	do.	do.	Mania	July	19, 1916	Dysentery		No
2,969	31	Male	do.	Melancholia	Mar.	15, 1908	Phthisis and Enteritis		No
783	54	Female	do.	Mania	Jan.	9, 1892	Dysentery		No
3,089	44	do.	do.	Melancholia	Sept.	9, 1908	Phthisis		No
4,862	51	do.	do	Delusionalinsanity	Dec.	24, 1915	Acute Myelitis		No
4,976	50	do.	do.	Acute mania	April	19, 1916	Dysentery		No
3,680	34	Male	do.	Mania	Sept.	30, 1911	Epileptic Coma		No
4,268	57	do.	do.	Homicidal mania	Jan.	14, 1914	Enteritis		No
3,952	22	do.	do.	Melancholia	Dec.	22, 1912	Enteritis and Phthisis		No
4,643	70	do.	do.	Dementia	April	9, 1915	Broncho-Pneumonia		No
5,060	35	do.	do.	Mania	July	26, 1916	Exhaustion from Mania		No
2,067	43	Female	do.	Dementia	Oct.	19, 1902	Diarrhoea (Enteritis)		No
4,216	56	Male	do.	Delusional mania	Nov.	12, 1913	do.		No
4,311	27	Female	do.	Melancholia	Mar.	1, 1914	Phthisis		No
3,433	21	Male	do.	Epileptic insanity	June	30, 1910	Epilepsy		No
5,098	45	Female	do.	Melancholia	Sept.	9, 1916	Peritonitis		Yes
2,996	43	do.	do.	Mania	April	22, 1908	Dysentery		No
5,108	50	do.	do.	Melancholia	Sept.	29, 1916	Diarrhoea		No
4,645	35	Male	do.	do.	April	10, 1915	Phthisis		No
5,005	24	Female	do.	Acute mania	May	30, 1916	Acute Delirious Mania		Yes
4,194	61	do.	do.	Mania	Sept.	26, 1913	Lobar Pneumonia		No
5,236	40	Male	do.	Acute mania	Oct.	13, 1916	Exhaustion from Acute Mania		No
4,601	47	do.	do.	Mania	Feb.	23, 1915	Dysentery		Yes
3,589	32	Female	do.	Melancholia	Mar.	11, 1915	Phthisis		No
5,138	100	do.	do.	Dementia	Oct.	20, 1916	Old Age		No
5,021	65	do.	do.	Recurrent mania	June	20, 1916	Dysentery		No
1,621	60	Male	do.	Mania	July	27, 1899	Heart Failure		Yes
5,087	60	do.	do.	do.	Aug.	24, 1916	Debility and Diarrhoea		No
1,576	40	Female	do.	Dementia	April	10, 1899	Phthisis and Diarrhoea		No
4,672	26	do.	do.	Melancholia	May	20, 1915	Dysentery		No
5,009	30	Male	do.	Mania	June	7, 1916	do.		No
4,824	36	do.	do.	Melancholia	Nov.	15, 1915	do.		No
4,315	42	Female	do.	Mania	Mar.	2, 1914	Enteritis		Yes
5,196	68	do.	do.	do.	Dec.	7, 1916	Exhaustion from Mania probably aggravated by Fracture		Yes
5,158	50	Male	do.	Delusionalinsanity	Nov.	17, 1916	Heart Failure		Yes
3,280	72	Female	do.	Mania	June	30, 1909	Senile Debility		Yes
5,162	28	do.	do.	Melancholia	Nov.	9, 1916	Anchylostomiasis		Yes
3,944	55	Male	do.	Mania	Dec.	8, 1912	Phthisis		Yes
2,532	46	do.	do.	Melancholia	Sept.	26, 1905	Heart Disease		Yes
4,577	31	Female	do.	do.	Jan.	29, 1615	Dysentery		Yes

Table showing the Accommodation of the Hospital.

Name and No. of Ward.	Cubical Contents.	Superficial Area.	Class of Diseases treated.	Average Number of Patients.	Greatest Number in Ward upon any one day.	Total Number of Admissions into each Ward during the Year.	Full Number of available Beds.
Female Ward No. 1 ..	41,474	2,367	Sub - acute and chronic	64·62	76	—	28
Do. No. 2 ..	41,474	2,367	Excited cases ..	78·83	102	90	28
Do. No. 3 ..	55,703	2,475	Convalescent and quiet chronic	59·13	74	—	29
Do. No. 4 ..	55,703	2,475	Paying patients with quiet chronic	78·04	88	—	28
Do. No. 5 ..	5,808	363	Quiet cases (at night only)	—	—	—	3
Do. No. 6 ..	26,297	1,948	Excited cases ..	35·89	34	—	11
Do. No. 7 ..	31,883	2,057	do. ..	9·59	31	—	11
Female Infirmary ..	13,726	872	Sick cases ..	23·80	31	—	15
Male Ward No. 1 ..	36,759	2,079	Chiefly criminal cases	49·96	60	—	19
Do. No. 2 ..	48,371	3,259	Sub - acute and chronic	108·68	135	—	52
Do. No. 3 ..	22,986	1,451	do. ..	36·54	38	—	16
Do. No. 4 ..	42,198	3,166	Recent and acute ..	56·10	63	229	29
Do. No. 5 ..	39,013	3,251	Convalescent and quiet chronic	47·82	131	—	28
Do. No. 6 ..	22,288	1,965	Paying patients ..	20·28	21	—	18
Do. No. 7 ..	25,461	1,404	Chronic (some paying)	40·66	57	—	14
Do. No. 8 ..	21,508	1,792	Chronic and excited cases	41·77	81	—	19
Do. No. 9 ..	26,859	2,118	do. ..	14·00	15	—	15
Do. No. 10 ..	57,869	2,995	Quiet cases (at night only)	46·36	Used at night only	—	20
Do. No. 11 ..	57,869	2,995	do. ..	59·10	do.	—	20
Male Infirmary ..	11,628	722	Sick cases ..	24·30	29	—	15
Male Ward No. 13 ..	25,208	2,425	Sub - acute and chronic	35·94	108	—	25

SPACE AND ACCOMMODATION TABLE.

Description of Rooms.	The Number of such Rooms.	The Gross Cubic Space of all such Rooms.	The Gross Superficial Area of all such Rooms.	The Average Amount of Cubic Space available for each Patient.	Average Temperature.		The Amount of Window Space.
					Winter.	Summer.	
Dormitories ..	26	941,287 c.ft.	65,338 s.ft.	1,340 c.ft.	—	—	20,722·2 s.ft.
Day Rooms, and Corridors used as Day Rooms	34						
Single Rooms ..	128						

QUESTIONS.

What is the source of the water supply ; the quality of the water ; and the amount of water available for each patient every day ?
What is the number of—I., Lavatories ? II., Baths ? III., Latrines ?
What is the system of sewage ?

ANSWERS.

The Colombo water supply from Labugama ; quality good ; the amount available for each patient only cannot be given exactly, but the amount used daily has averaged about 30 gallons per patient, making no allowance for attendants, &c.
I., Nineteen. II., Twenty-four. III., Fifty-two seats (twenty-six latrines).
Dry-earth system. The night soil being removed to a depôt some distance away.

Question II.—MANAGEMENT.
RESTRAINT.

Restraint.	Seclusion under Lock and Key.	Restraint by Attendants.	Mechanical Restraint.
The number of times resorted to	{ M 396 } = 540 { F 144 }	} Nil	Nil
The number of persons subjected to	{ M 68 } = 121 { F 53 }		
The greatest duration of, in any single instance	{ M 10 hours { F 8 hours	— —	— —

QUESTIONS.

- In reference to the above Table, state :—
- I.—By whose authority patients are restrained ?
 - II.—What kinds of mechanical restraint are in use ?
 - III.—Whether any, and (if any) how many, cases of cruelty by attendants to patients have been brought to the notice of the proper authority, and what was the result in each case ?
 - IV.—What was the number of cases of injury to patients—
(a) By themselves ? (b) By other patients ? (c) By attendants ?

ANSWERS.

- I.—That of the Medical Superintendent.
- II.—None.
- III.—None.
- IV.—(a) Nine. (b) Two. (c) None.

OCCUPATION.

QUESTIONS.

- 1. State the extent of—(a) The airing courts ; (b) and other grounds.
- 2. Are the patients, as a rule, given daily exercise, their health permitting ?
- 3. Are they confined to airing courts, or allowed to walk in other grounds, and sent beyond the Asylum ?
- 4. Are any means taken to amuse the patients, or to induce them to amuse themselves ? Detail them.
- 5. How many religious services were held in 1916 ?
- 6. What was the average attendance ?
- 7. In what building, and how many could it contain ?

ANSWERS.

- 1. (a) 11 acres 2 roods 26 perches ; (b) Nil.
- 2. Yes.
- 3. Airing courts, and selected parties are sent beyond the Asylum.
- 4. Practically very little, a few papers and card games, a tom-tom and a gramophone.
- 5. Forty.
- 6. 73·16
- 7. In the waiting hall.

Give the Daily Average Number of Patients who were employed in 1916.

Distinguishing the Sexes.	Specifying the Character of the Employment.		
	Agricultural and Gardening.	Trade.	Household Work, Drawing Water, &c.
Male ..	20·65	22·54	120·91
Female ..	41·67	19·25	79·64

Table showing the forms of Mental Disorder in those admitted, discharged, died, and remaining in the Asylum during 1916.

			Mania.	Melan- cholia.	Idiocy and Imbe- cility.	Epilep- tic In- sanity.	Delu- sional In- sanity.	Demen- tia.	Stupor.	Appa- rently not Insane.	Total.	
Remained	..	{	Male ..	232	196	8	37	19	63	—	4	559
			Female ..	173	109	2	17	4	33	—	—	338
			Total ..	405	305	10	54	23	96	—	4	897
Admitted	..	{	Male ..	100	79	4	14	23	—	1	14	235
			Female ..	62	37	4	7	5	—	—	1	116
			Total ..	162	116	8	21	28	—	1	15	351
Total treated	..	{	Male ..	332	275	12	51	42	63	1	18	794
			Female ..	235	146	6	24	9	33	—	1	454
			Total ..	567	421	18	75	51	96	1	19	1248
Discharged :—												
Recovered	..	{	Male ..	68	27	—	2	6	—	—	—	103
			Female ..	45	24	—	1	3	—	—	—	73
			Total ..	113	51	—	3	9	—	—	—	176
Relieved	..	{	Male ..	13	6	—	1	6	—	—	—	26
			Female ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
			Total ..	17	7	—	1	6	—	—	—	31
Not improved	..	{	Male ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			Female ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
			Total ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Not insane	..	{	Male ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	
			Female ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Total discharged	..	{	Male ..	81	34	—	3	12	—	5	135	
			Female ..	49	25	—	1	4	—	—	—	79
			Total ..	130	59	—	4	16	—	—	5	214
Deaths	..	{	Male ..	24	13	—	6	5	3	1	—	52
			Female ..	20	13	—	—	3	3	—	—	39
			Total ..	44	26	—	6	8	6	1	—	91
Remaining	..	{	Male ..	227	228	12	42	25	60	—	13	607
			Female ..	166	108	6	23	2	30	—	1	336
			Total ..	393	336	18	65	27	90	—	14	943

Question III.—DIET.
EUROPEAN DIET.

Articles.	Amount per Diem.	Alternatives.	Amount per Diem.
1.—Ordinary Diet.			
Bread ..	12 oz.	To Beef—	
Beef ..	12 oz.	Fresh fish ..	10 oz.
Sugar ..	1 oz.	Dry fish ..	8 oz.
Coffee ..	$\frac{1}{3}$ oz.	Mutton ..	8 oz.
Vegetables ..	8 oz.	Chicken ..	8 oz.
Eggs ..	2	Eggs ..	4
Rice ..	6 oz.	Vegetables ..	12 oz.
Milk ..	5 oz.	To Coffee—	
Salt ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Tea ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Firewood ..	4 lb.	To Eggs—	
Curry stuff..	A sufficiency	Plantains ..	4

EUROPEAN DIET—*contd.*

Articles.	Amount per Diem.	Alternatives.	Amount per Diem.
2.—Low Diet.			
Bread	12 oz.	To Coffee—	
Milk	20 oz.	Tea	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Sugar	3 oz.	To Sago—	
Coffee	$\frac{1}{3}$ oz.	Arrowroot ..	6 oz.
Sago	6 oz.	Rice	8 oz.
Firewood	4 lb.		
3.—Milk Diet.			
Milk	50 oz.	—	—
4.—Special Diet: (Not to cost more than one of the three preceding diets).			

NATIVE DIET.

Articles.	Amount per Diem.	Alternatives.	Amount per Diem.
1.—Ordinary Diet.			
Bread	8 oz.	To Beef—	
Beef	12 oz.	Fresh fish ..	8 oz.
Sugar	1 oz.	Dry fish	6 oz.
Coffee	$\frac{1}{3}$ oz.	Mutton	8 oz.
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Chicken	6 oz.
Vegetables ..	8 oz.	Vegetables ..	12 oz.
Curry stuff ..	A sufficiency	Eggs	4
Rice	16 oz.	To Coffee—	
Firewood	4 lb.	Tea	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
2.—Low Diet.			
Sago	4 oz.	To Sago—	
Sugar	3 oz.	Arrowroot ..	4 oz.
Coffee	$\frac{1}{3}$ oz.	Rice	8 oz.
Bread	10 oz.	To Coffee—	
Milk	20 oz.	Tea	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Firewood	4 lb.	To Milk—	
3.—Milk Diet.		Beef tea	1 pint
Milk	50 oz.	—	—
4.—Special Diet: (Not to cost more than one of the preceding diets).			

Question IV.—INSPECTION.

Divide the Patients in the Asylum into the following classes :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
I.—Maniacal and Dangerous	252	168
II.—Quiet Chronic	73	31
III.—Melancholy and Suicidal	228	108
IV.—Idiotic, Paralytic, Epileptic	54	29
Total ..	607	336

Give the Number of Visits of Inspection paid to the Asylum in 1916.

Distinguishing those Visits in which all Patients were seen, and every part of the Building visited, from Visits of Partial Inspection.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.								
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.		By a Government Inspector.		By Committee of the Governing Body.		By an Inspector specially charged to ascertain the continued Lunacy or otherwise of the Patients.		
	By Appointment.	Of Surprise.	By Appointment.	Of Surprise.	By Appointment.	Of Surprise.	By Appointment.	Of Surprise.	
1. Complete Inspections	None	1 by Governor	None	None	None	None	None	None	
2. Partial Inspections	None	None	None	None	None	Several by P.C.M.O.	12 to report on criminal lunatics		

State how many reports of the following kinds have come under the notice of the Governor :—

- I.—Financial and Statistical (showing, amongst other things, on what system the Money and Store Accounts are kept and audited).
- II.—Reports by the person or persons charged with the immediate management of the Asylum.
- III.—Reports by an Official Inspector independent of the Governing Body of the Asylum.

The annual report by Medical Superintendent is forwarded yearly to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Table showing the Number of Days the Patients stayed in the Asylum during 1916.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total number of days the patients who died, stayed in the Asylum ..	7,463	5,975	13,438
Total number of days the patients who were discharged, stayed in the Asylum ..	18,563	11,894	30,457
Total number of days the patients who are remaining, stayed in the Asylum ..	187,288	108,081	295,369
Total ..	213,314	125,950	339,264

Monthly Abstract, 1916.

Month.	Remained.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining.	
	Asylum.	House of Observation.	Asylum.	House of Observation.	Asylum.	House of Observation.	Asylum.	House of Observation.	Asylum.	House of Observation.
1916.										
January ..	897	17	14	29	11	10	9	—	891	36
February ..	891	36	37	16	4	28	5	—	919	24
March ..	919	24	37	29	21	28	7	—	928	25
April ..	928	25	25	38	10	27	3	—	940	36
May ..	940	36	29	31	8	37	12	—	949	30
June ..	949	30	21	26	42	20	11	—	917	36
July ..	917	36	39	20	22	36	6	—	928	20
August ..	928	20	26	30	24	23	6	1	924	26
September ..	924	26	21	35	13	26	4	—	928	35
October ..	928	35	35	21	11	26	13	1	939	29
November ..	939	29	37	20	25	25	6	1	945	23
December ..	945	23	30	24	23	23	9	1	943	23

Table showing the Length of Residence of those who were discharged recovered and of those who died in the Asylum during 1916.

				Discharged recovered.			Died.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months ..	..	..	..	18	9	27	11	6	17
From 3 to 6 months ..	..	..	..	26	25	51	5	5	10
From 6 to 9 months ..	..	..	..	18	10	28	2	3	5
From 9 to 12 months ..	..	..	..	14	8	22	2	3	5
From 1 to 2 years ..	..	..	..	15	9	24	9	4	13
From 2 to 3 years ..	..	..	..	4	4	8	5	6	11
From 3 to 4 years ..	..	..	..	4	3	7	2	1	3
From 4 to 5 years ..	..	..	..	—	4	4	4	—	4
From 5 to 10 years ..	..	..	..	2	1	3	5	5	10
From 10 to 15 years ..	..	..	..	1	—	1	3	3	6
From 15 to 20 years ..	..	..	..	1	—	1	2	1	3
From 20 to 30 years ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2	2	4
From 30 to 40 years ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 40 to 50 years ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 50 years ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..				103	73	176	52	39	91

MENTAL DISEASES, 1916.

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total Treated.	Died.	Remaining.
Mania ..	405	162	567	44	393
Melancholia ..	305	116	421	26	336
Idiocy and imbecility ..	10	8	18	—	18
Epileptic insanity ..	54	21	75	6	65
Delusional insanity ..	23	28	51	8	27
Dementia ..	96	—	96	6	90
Stupor ..	—	1	1	1	—
Not insane ..	4	15	19	—	14
Total ..	897	351	1,248	91	943
In the House of Observation ..	17	366	383	4	23
Grand Total ..	914	717	1,631	95	966

Return of Diseases and Deaths from January 1 to December 31, 1916, at the Lunatic Asylum.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec., 1915.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec., 1916.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
I.—General Diseases—						
<i>a.</i> —Epidemic—						
Malaria ..	—	17	3	17	—	—
Malarial Cachexia ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	41	9	41	—	—
Parangi ..	1	1	1	2	1	—
Varicella ..	6	33	—	39	23	—
<i>b.</i> —Septic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>c.</i> —Tubercular—						
Pulmonary ..	5	10	6	15	1	—
<i>d.</i> —Venereal—						
Syphilis ..	—	3	—	3	1	—
Gonorrhœa ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
<i>e.</i> —Malignant Growths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>f.</i> —Other General Diseases—						
Chronic Rheumatism ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense—						
Other Forms of Mental Alienation ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Epilepsy ..	3	14	7	17	—	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
Diseases of the Conjunctiva ..	—	2	—	2	1	—
Diseases of the Middle Ear ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System—						
Pericarditis ...	—	1	1	1	—	—
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System—						
Bronchitis ..	—	5	1	5	—	—
Pneumonia Lobar ..	—	2	2	2	—	—
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System—						
Gastritis ..	—	3	—	3	1	—
Enteritis ..	1	16	8	17	2	—
Diarrhœa ..	1	25	14	26	—	—
Anchylostomiasis ..	1	6	3	7	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive System ..	—	4	1	4	—	—
VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa—						
Nephritis, Acute ..	1	4	3	5	1	—
Other Diseases of the Male Genital Organs ..	—	1	—	1	1	—
VII.—Puerperal State—						
Partus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue—						
Gangrene ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
Ulcers ..	1	3	1	4	—	—
Abscess ..	1	10	2	11	2	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations (Congenital) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec., 1915.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec., 1916.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII.—Affections produced by External Causes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—Ill-defined Diseases—						
Debility ..	8	19	14	27	2	—
Diseases not specified ..	2	88	12	90	—	—
XIV.—Injuries—						
a.—General—						
Burns and Scalds ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
b.—Local Injuries—						
Wounds, Incised ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Wounds, Contused ..	—	5	—	5	1	—
Wounds, Lacerated ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
Abrasions ..	1	—	—	1	—	—
Fractures, Simple ..	—	2	1	2	—	—
XV.—Surgical Operations—						
Abscess (not counted in total as it is included elsewhere)	1	—	—	1	—	—
Total . . .	32	326	95	358	37	—

Return separating the Cases treated in Hospital during 1916, into Mixed Races and Indians.

	Mixed Races.		Total of all Indians.		Total of Mixed Races and Indians.	
Remained on December 31, 1915	24	..	8	..	32
Admitted during the year	229	..	97	..	326
Total treated	253	..	105	..	358
Discharged	163	..	63	..	226
Died	62	..	33	..	95
Remaining on December 31, 1916	28	..	9	..	37
Daily average sick in hospital	14.24	..	8.72	..	23.96
Percentage of deaths to total treated	24.50	..	31.42	..	26.53

Annual Return of Cases of Smallpox, Modified Smallpox, and Chickenpox that occurred in the Lunatic Asylum from January 1 to December 31, 1916.

In Hospital.			In Hospital.		
Remained on December 31, 1915 :—			Discharged :—		
Chickenpox ..	..	6	Chickenpox ..	..	16
Admitted :—			Remaining :—		
Chickenpox ..	..	33	Chickenpox ..	..	23

Table of Admissions, Discharges, Transfers, and Deaths, and Total Cases treated in the House of Observation during 1916.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Remained on December 31, 1915 ..	.. 11	.. 11	.. 6	.. 6	.. 17	.. 17
Admitted during the year ..	.. 229	.. 266	.. 90	.. 100	.. 319	.. 366
Total treated ..	.. 240	277	96	106	336	383
Transferred to Asylum ..	.. 140	.. 140	.. 73	.. 73	.. 213	.. 213
Discharged ..	.. 78	.. 115	.. 18	.. 28	.. 96	.. 143
Total discharged ..	.. 218	255	91	101	309	356
Died ..	.. 4	.. 4	.. —	.. —	.. 4	.. 4
Remaining on December 31, 1916 ..	.. 18	.. 18	.. 5	.. 5	.. 23	.. 23

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

QUESTION I.

Hospitals.	Number remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the Year, 1916.	Number admitted during the Year 1916.	Daily Average in Hospital during the Year 1916.	Attendants.					Patients discharged.			Number who died in 1916.	Average Stay of those—			Specify the longest Time for which any one Inmate has stayed.
				Nurses doing no other Duty.		Servants partially or not at all employed as Nurses.			Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.		Dead in 1916.	Discharged in 1916.	Remaining at the end of 1916.	
				Day Nurses.	Night Nurses	Not Nurses.	Partial Day Nurses.	Partial Night Nurses.								
WESTERN PROVINCE.																
<i>Avissawella.</i>													Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Males ..	39	870	45·81	—	—	5	5	1	589	116	35	116	18	21	53	138, abscess
Females ..	46	544	34·06	—	—	1	3	1	358	94	16	93	24	20	29	108, anchylostomiasis
<i>De Soysa Lying-in Home, Maradana.</i>																
Females ..	38	1,399	30·15	5	perman ent pupil midwives				—	1338	—	55	2·61	8·04	5·71	64
<i>Female Branch Hos-pital, Borella.</i>																
Females ..	12	336	16·11	—	—	—	1	—	237	100	—	—	—	16	12	92
<i>General Hospital, Colombo.</i>																
Males ..	425	8,582	454·68	—	—	—	47*	20†	6715	disch arged	1082	} 14·78	} 111·11	} 6·30	} 173	
Females ..	194	4,018	208·77	44	10	—	19*	7†	4396	do.	396					
<i>Lady Havelock.</i>																
Females ..	27	824	31·05	—	—	—	—	—	637	117	9	65	11·27	13·96	23	144
<i>Lady Ridgeway.</i>																
Males ..	15	326	18·18	—	—	—	—	—	211	35	5	74	10·00	15·73	24·68	132
Females ..	23	425	21·73	6	2	—	—	—	288	31	2	99	10·08	25·78	28·25	—
<i>Police Hospital.</i>																
Males ..	17	978	22·37	—	—	2	—	—	932	32	6	8	6·25	8·95	4·23	—
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital.</i>																
Males ..	42	680	48·78	—	—	—	3	1	496	95	67	2	·03	43·96	3·39	116
Females ..	32	338	23·72	4	1	—	1	—	287	23	42	2	·03	22·34	1·36	106
<i>Leper Asylum, Hendala</i>																
Males ..	318	86	321·16	—	—	4	23	—	—	—	37	32	379	365	296	366
Females ..	84	9	86·85	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	6	71	55	82	366
<i>Ingiriya.</i>																
Males ..	19	572	19·39	—	—	3	—	—	253	261	1	50	14·78	16·31	15·08	100
Females ..	7	266	26·27	1	—	2	—	—	139	78	1	35	26·39	26	24·52	114
<i>Kalutara.</i>																
Males ..	30	777	33·02	—	—	3	—	—	574	119	47	68	13·91	13·25	16·36	125, cellulitis
Females ..	9	332	16·48	1	—	2	—	—	220	61	17	42	16·42	15·04	16·55	116, dochmius duodenalis
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.</i>																
Males ..	37	1,394	47·01	One matron and one nurse†		8	—	7	1326	—	—	81	3·87	13·89	10·54	75
Females ..	1	215	12·39			—	—	6	195	—	—	18	3·38	13·03	20·66	79
<i>Moratuwa.</i>																
Males ..	10	424	14·06	—	—	3	—	—	232	155	6	33	13·75	12·05	8·62	95, anchylostomiasis
Females ..	5	205	6·75	—	—	2	—	—	101	63	8	33	10·39	11·81	6·06	60, do.
<i>Neboda.</i>																
Males ..	32	695	38·46	—	—	4	—	5	505	105	8	74	22·35	21·61	26·05	116, phthisis
Females ..	26	437	32·68	2	—	—	—	3	300	49	6	82	23·22	22·84	20·05	149, chronic nephritis

* Day Attendants. † Night Attendants. ‡ Nurse was discontinued in August, 1916.

Hospitals.	Number remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the Year 1916.	Number admitted during the Year 1916.	Daily Average in Hospital during the Year 1916.	Attendants.					Patients discharged.			Number who died in 1916.	Average Stay of those—			Specify the longest Time for which any one Inmate has stayed.
				Nurses doing no other Duty.		Servants partially or not at all employed as Nurses.			Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.		Dead in 1916.	Discharged in 1916.	Remaining at the end of 1916.	
				Day Nurses.	Night Nurses	Not Nurses.	Partial Day Nurses.	Partial Night Nurses.								
WESTERN PROVINCE— <i>cont d.</i>																
<i>Negombo.</i>																
Males	35	1,025	37·03	—	—	4	—	—	685	260	4	77	12·95	12·87	19·94	99, ulcer
Females	14	360	15·70	1	—	2	—	—	226	89	2	43	11·65	15·70	19·07	92, debility
<i>Panadure.</i>																
Males	11	366	12·06	—	—	—	—	—	126	202	7	33	17·3	13·3	10·3	108
Females	5	126	11·63	—	—	—	—	—	55	53	1	15	11·4	11·2	7·6	94
<i>Cooly Camp Hospital, Ragama.</i>																
Males	1	101	1·18	—	—	—	—	—	85	1	—	16	3·18	9·79	—	49
Females	—	19	1·62	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	2	15	11·47	—	64
<i>Watupitiwala.</i>																
Males	17	519	20	—	—	2	—	1	73	308	9	27	11	12	17	91
Females	6	178	7	1	—	2	—	—	32	124	9	16	9	13	37	84
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																
<i>Dambulla.</i>																
Males	32	2,096	506·35	—	—	3	—	—	875	1195	16	33	19·87	9·94	12·14	91
Females	11	836	197·89	—	—	1	—	—	267	540	13	9	13·77	2·28	14·96	98
<i>Deltota.</i>																
Males	16	308	20·21	1	1	3	2	—	97	154	7	52	17·46	20·10	14	134, anchylostomiasis
Females	9	173	11·36			—	1	—	43	83	—	44	27·43	24·39	12	137, anchylostomiasis
<i>Dikoya.</i>																
Males	43	746	39·98	—	—	—	5	—	346	308	—	107	16·93	17·94	37·5	304, diarrhoea
Females	39	508	42·15	2	—	—	3	—	200	240	1	82	17·37	20·51	33·75	165, syphilis
<i>Dimbula.</i>																
Males	11	339	20·52	—	—	2	—	—	227	76	—	36	6·34	20·89	5·74	111, gunshot wound
Females	15	254	15·07	1	—	2	—	—	137	60	—	57	10·06	20·89	6·46	94, gonorrhœal arthritis
<i>Dolosbage.</i>																
Males	11	201	13·23	—	—	—	—	—	129	50	2	21	20·43	22·91	21·95	85, ulcer
Females	9	157	10·94	—	—	—	—	—	65	54	6	27	16·81	26·12	24·81	75, primary syphilis
<i>Gampola.</i>																
Males	30	671	35·85	—	—	3	—	—	545	45	9	72	10·41	16·12	14·79	111, lacerated wound
Females	22	429	24·56	3	—	3	—	—	341	17	4	65	8·57	14·70	11·52	121, ulcer
<i>Kandy.</i>																
Males	90	2,735	126·62	—	—	9	10	3	1747	689	45	255	16·22	16·68	21·01	131
Females	71	1,576	79·36	20	4	—	6	3	968	383	21	190	16·74	17·65	17·95	97
<i>Lindula.</i>																
Males	28	579	39·26	—	—	6	3	—	424	52	13	85	15·87	27·79	25·53	131, ulcer
Females	21	472	32·16	2	—	1	2	—	351	26	10	87	13·73	29·08	18·06	108, abscess
<i>Madulkele.</i>																
Males	22	406	24·63	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	50	21	18	12	88
Females	14	351	19·16	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	58	16	15	11	85
<i>Maskeliya.</i>																
Males	14	250	16·41	—	—	3	—	—	14	191	—	45	16·24	21·41	38·85	167, gonorrhœa and buboes
Females	26	264	22·35	2	—	2	—	—	21	201	4	46	15·15	29·24	53·38	—
<i>Matale.</i>																
Males	85	1,757	98·60	—	—	8	—	—	1057	418	42	234	18·19	19·11	30·97	141, ulcer
Females	39	964	65·82	4	—	5	—	—	448	267	22	193	20·82	23·86	34·13	175, ulcer
<i>Maturata.</i>																
Males	6	370	14·16	—	—	2	—	—	276	53	2	28	16·96	12·91	20·90	83, ulcer
Females	7	238	9·62	1	—	2	—	—	171	33	1	21	14·95	18·41	16·08	98, gangrenous cellulitis
<i>Mulhalkele.</i>																
Males	—	129	15·66	—	—	—	2	—	49	66	1	2	26	10·11	14·72	39, ulcer
Females	—	73	8·20	—	—	—	1	—	30	33	1	2	3·5	10·55	5·71	38, anchylostomiasis

Hospitals.	Number remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the Year 1916.	Number admitted during the Year 1916.	Daily Average in Hospital during the Year 1916.	Attendants.					Patients discharged.			Number who died in 1916.	Average Stay of those—			Specify the longest Time for which any one Inmate has stayed.
				Nurses doing no other Duty.		Servants partially or not at all employed as Nurses.			Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.		Dead in 1916.	Discharged in 1916.	Remaining at the end of 1916.	
				Day Nurses.	Night Nurses.	Not Nurses.	Partial Day Nurses.	Partial Night Nurses.								
CENTRAL PROVINCE— <i>cont d.</i>																
<i>Nuwara Eliya.</i>													Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Males	15	785	28.37	—	—	—	5	657	84	4	36	10.26	11.78	22.53	122, asthma	
Females	24	445	21.63	3	1	—	2	344	38	3	36	9.88	15.45	18.17	105, diarrhoea	
<i>Nawalapitiya.</i>																
Males	39	1,084	43.48	—	—	—	4	950	9	1	119	16.87	13.48	31	108	
Females	32	764	38.88	2	—	—	3	661	6	—	105	15.85	14.9	37	98	
<i>Pussellawa.</i>																
Males	7	212	13.19	1 matron	—	Male	attendant	28	23	2	39	21.26	23.48	10.4	25	
Females	12	138	13.39	only	—	and female	attendant	80	14	1	30	20.02	29.37	24.84	11	
<i>Ramboda.</i>																
Males	10	315	18.73	—	—	3	—	227	33	3	43	22.8	20.18	29.73	123, lacerated wound	
Females	5	207	13.22	—	—	2	—	133	41	3	26	20	23.72	13.22	95, anchyl-stomiasis	
<i>Teldeniya.</i>																
Males	20	540	25.75	—	—	3	—	416	66	3	51	16.17	16.52	24.37	95	
Females	12	234	13.11	1	—	1	—	190	19	1	27	13.51	20.02	25.44	94	
<i>Uda Pussellawa.</i>																
Males	16	339	20.07	—	—	—	2	248	50	5	35	10.28	12.92	14.65	—	
Females	16	217	13.18	1	—	—	—	158	32	1	23	10.91	13.36	15.02	—	
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																
<i>Balapitiya.</i>																
Males	14	366	18.41	—	—	6	—	232	102	—	33	19.87	18.38	16.07	101, dropsy	
Females	6	170	8.70	—	—	1	—	104	39	—	23	17.13	19.74	23.1	117, anæmia	
<i>Deniyaya.</i>																
Males	21	467	26.17	—	—	2	—	216	190	4	59	26.20	18.91	14.52	97, hernia	
Females	8	239	14.55	1	—	2	—	122	70	3	37	25.70	21.47	12.60	dochmius duodenalis	
<i>Galle.</i>																
Males	51	2,057	80.97	—	—	10	—	666	1201	62	116	13.11	8.86	14.15	123	
Females	34	1,211	44.74	4	1	3	—	370	709	36	72	10.38	8.75	10.46	94	
<i>Hambantota.</i>																
Males	8	147	6.38	—	—	—	—	75	33	13	22	15.5	14.09	15.6	74, anæmia (malarial).	
Females	3	49	2.46	—	—	—	—	22	19	3	2	3.05	17.84	13.8	77, epilepsy	
<i>Matara.</i>																
Males	23	462	21.57	—	—	2	—	206	229	5	25	9.20	16.70	14.55	93, diarrhoea	
Females	4	213	9.53	1	—	2	—	72	120	1	17	13.47	16.10	20.57	93, ulcer	
<i>Tangalla.</i>																
Males	9	317	9.38	—	—	3	—	50	227	25	15	9.33	15.74	18.15	82, debility	
Females	6	140	6.69	—	—	1	—	22	106	8	4	9.75	10.38	14.8	59, gunshot wound	
<i>Tissamaharama.</i>																
Males	5	332	10.60	—	—	2	—	205	72	15	32	11.1	11.4	8.1	66, arthritis	
Females	4	129	3.25	—	—	1	—	51	53	10	13	4.4	12.3	18.6	55, synovitis	
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																
<i>Jaffna.</i>																
Males	19	827	24.35	—	—	4	—	496	286	4	37	9.35	10.5	12.52	140, malarial cachexia	
Females	6	320	10.47	2	—	3	—	199	95	2	20	8.1	12.09	8.2	60, pregnancy	
<i>Mannar.</i>																
Males	6	366	12.02	1	—	1	—	249	83	2	28	1.26	11.37	.31	88	
Females	1	64	2.03	1	—	—	—	43	15	2	4	.05	2.06	.05	75	

Hospitals.	Number remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the Year 1916.	Number admitted during the Year 1916.	Daily Average in Hospital during the Year 1916.	Attendants.					Patients discharged.			Number who died in 1916.	Average Stay of those—			Specify the longest Time for which any one Inmate has stayed.
				Nurses doing no other Duty.		Servants partially or not at all employed as Nurses.			Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.		Dead in 1916.	Discharged in 1916.	Remaining at the end of 1916.	
				Day Nurses.	Night Nurses.	Not Nurses.	Partial Day Nurses.	Partial Night Nurses.								
NORTHERN PROVINCE	—contd.															
Mantota.													Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Males	2	146	4.52	—	—	4	1	—	75	50	1	20	.46	4.40	.01	82, rheumatism
Females	3	68	2.46	—	—	—	1	—	34	26	3	7	.10	1.04	—	29, abscess
Mullaittivu.																
Males	11	287	13.639	—	—	1	2	—	137	134	5	7	12.85	16.96	14.73	67, asthma
Females	2	188	9.199	—	—	—	1	—	74	102	2	6	4.33	17.48	38.16	68, parangi
Point Pedro.																
Males	11	224	8.86	—	—	3	3	—	138	70	4	10	9	14.33	12.3	82, rheumatic fever
Females	4	59	1.83	—	—	1	1	—	36	22	—	3	3	9.92	6	52, ulcer
Talaimannar.																
Males	2	260	4.33	—	—	4	—	—	154	91	1	11	5.59	10.43	1.66	29, abscess
Females	—	9	.27	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	1	1	18	10.12	—	18, enlarged spleen
Vavuniya.																
Males	11	314	10.57	2	3	—	—	—	159	121	10	26	7.69	11.35	4.58	92
Females	4	113	5.43	1	—	—	—	—	70	34	2	4	7.25	15.51	26	92
EASTERN PROVINCE.																
Batticaloa.																
Males	17	696	27.44	—	—	3	—	—	125	522	13	32	13.56	14.46	10.8	89, diabetes
Females	7	253	14.43	—	—	2	—	—	56	184	3	8	9.5	19.37	12	90, abscess
Kalmunai.																
Males	35	785	29.28	Each ward has an attendant who acts as day and night nurse					31	736	8	23	9.69	12.55	15.27	75
Females	12	340	14.82						15	312	3	11	6.72	11.86	13.54	63
Kalmunai Leper.																
Males	27	7	27.91	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1668.5	—	617.93	3697
Females	4	3	4.11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	545.5	—	304.21	3085
Mahaoya.																
Males	8	174	7.52	—	—	1	—	—	65	105	—	9	4.87	10.51	3.70	92, diarrhoea
Females	1	54	2.27	—	—	1	—	—	28	24	2	4	3.12	11.04	2.80	54, debility
Trincomalee.																
Males	14	357	20.04	—	—	1	2	—	218	121	4	13	9	20	19	113, lacerated wound
Females	9	106	6.76	—	—	—	1	—	50	49	3	8	18	22	37	94, hemiplegia
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																
Chilaw.																
Males	4	356	10.23	—	—	—	3	—	200	113	11	30	7.96	10.33	6	63, diarrhoea
Females	5	111	2.95	—	—	—	1	—	61	35	3	16	14.18	9.51	1	92, cellulitis
Dandagamuwa.																
Males	11	337	12.57	2	—	2	—	—	69	246	2	24	6.96	14.47	17.55	—
Females	3	137	5.62	1	—	—	—	—	31	92	—	13	10.69	15.12	10.75	—
Kurunegala.																
Males	57	1,912	77.54	—	—	19	—	—	101	1577	11	223	11	17	12	202, ulcer
Females	35	905	48.54	5	1	6	—	—	47	713	7	138	13	18	11	146, ulcer
Marawila.																
Males	13	440	16.52	—	—	4	3	—	241	146	4	34	9.76	10.5	21.63	88, Bright's disease
Females	3	186	6.09	—	—	—	2	—	122	61	2	15	11.66	9.15	9.16	70, empyema
Nikaweratiya.																
Males	14	273	12.01	—	—	1	—	—	55	178	23	20	5.45	15.12	19	92, parangi
Females	7	132	7.67	—	—	1	—	—	25	83	2	19	19.15	19.75	25.2	89, rheumatism
Puttalam.																
Males	12	512	19.41	3	1	—	—	—	223	219	7	59	9.52	12.90	20.75	80, lacerated wound
Females	4	182	7.51	1	—	—	—	—	65	91	4	16	11.37	15.34	22.63	90, parangi

Hospitals.	Number remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the Year 1916.	Number admitted during the Year 1916.	Daily Average in Hospital during the Year 1916.	Attendants.					Patients discharged.			Number who died in 1916.	Average Stay of those—			Specify the longest Time for which any one Inmate has stayed.
				Nurses doing no other Duty.		Servants partially or not at all employed as Nurses.			Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.		Dead in 1916.	Discharged in 1916.	Remaining at the end of 1916.	
				Day Nurses.	Night Nurses.	Not Nurses.	Partial Day Nurses.	Partial Night Nurses.								
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																
Anuradhapura.																
Males	41	1,301	33.75	—	—	7	4	1	418	797	9	86	12.23	10.95	9.67	130, parangi
Females	12	504	29.62	2	—	—	2	1	157	312	4	26	16.78	15.07	11.71	138, parangi
Mihintale.																
Males	10	494	13.50	—	—	1	—	—	23	446	7	5	.20	9.14	.16	60, parangi
Females	6	191	5.21	—	—	1	—	—	6	177	1	4	.28	4.18	.52	89, parangi
PROVINCE OF UVA.																
Alutnuwara.																
Males	6	417	15.08	—	—	2	—	—	227	131	3	27	11.08	13.21	13.10	68, ulcer
Females	5	240	8.45	—	—	1	—	—	115	88	6	8	16.37	12.86	5.69	67, malarial cachexia
Badulla.																
Males	61	1,589	43.53	—	—	6	—	—	861	152	62	152	10.78	15.45	21.70	143, ulcer
Females	64	766	20.98	3	1	5	—	—	375	319	71	82	10.57	16.89	25.13	133, ulcer
Buttala.																
Males	26	657	27.90	—	—	—	—	—	184	407	39	43	20.32	14.32	22.21	151, dysentery
Females	10	179	7.78	—	—	—	—	—	51	99	18	13	21.69	14.97	12.50	86, ulcer
Haputale.																
Males	25	606	28.48	—	—	—	3	3	373	158	8	75	13.86	12.56	8.21	117
Females	8	234	11.01	2	—	—	1	1	125	60	5	40	13.2	13.27	10.38	75
Koslanda.																
Males	32	516	23.86	—	—	2	—	—	237	216	3	66	16.5	10.96	15.77	92
Females	11	296	13.58	1	—	1	—	—	130	133	6	32	18.84	17.35	22.66	85
Lunugala.																
Males	39	692	41.4	—	—	4	—	—	286	332	3	138	47.2	54.74	23.6	128, phthisis
Females	28	573	37.8	3	—	3	—	—	176	229	1	86	38.6	43.82	13.4	119, phthisis
Medagama.																
Males	24	710	27.52	—	—	2	—	—	369	283	38	30	17.17	15.18	16.05	166, parangi
Females	7	177	7.32	—	—	1	—	—	76	77	9	11	19.09	13.96	14.80	64, parangi
Monaragala.																
Males	16	481	25.49	—	—	2	—	—	262	180	4	35	18.10	20.76	31.01	106
Females	11	178	13.16	—	—	2	—	—	68	86	—	24	20.95	19.06	25.68	163
Passara.																
Males	—	45	19.52	—	—	2	—	—	18	8	1	3	7	10.6	12.2	28, arthritis
Females	—	26	11.28	—	—	1	—	—	5	6	—	3	13	18.6	18.1	30, alveolar abscess
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.																
Balangoda.																
Males	36	1,113	54.29	—	—	5	4	—	526	190	16	55	16.49	15.23	13.02	103, dochmius duodenalis
Females	29	585	28.94	2	—	—	3	—	414	115	11	52	16.01	14.67	10.10	92, ulcer
Karawanella.																
Males	65	1,059	64.25	—	1	8	11	—	519	381	13	159	19.45	21.09	14.67	94, anchylostomiasis
Females	50	577	42.62	4	1	—	6	—	328	155	2	114	25.81	25.83	19	95, secondary syphilis
Kegalla.																
Males	21	788	33.65	3	1	6	—	—	259	473	7	57	—	—	—	—
Females	15	632	27.35	3	—	—	—	—	198	485	8	36	—	—	—	—
Kolonna.																
Males	23	482	22.28	—	—	3	—	—	197	244	5	14	—	18.73	—	224, ulcer
Females	8	172	9.68	—	—	1	—	—	86	64	1	6	—	9.04	—	117, anchylostomiasis
Kendangamuwa.																
Males	15	459	18.51	—	—	2	—	—	339	74	6	38	16.65	14.11	12.47	91, dysentery
Females	6	247	14.58	2	—	2	—	—	184	20	2	41	17.73	22.09	7	91, anchylostomiasis
Rakwana.																
Males	33	608	25.62	—	—	4	—	1	338	160	4	101	24.48	26.21	25.18	146
Females	22	341	24.66	2	—	3	—	—	179	69	3	85	26.52	26.07	27.47	139
Ratnapura.																
Males	86	1,808	97.96	—	—	4	6	1	1276	322	49	202	—	—	—	136
Females	25	719	33.72	2	—	—	2	1	409	142	32	112	—	—	—	201
Undugoda.																
Males	26	547	27.87	—	—	2	—	—	409	90	1	48	17.95	17.75	18.48	126, dochmius duodenalis
Female	17	336	21.91	2	—	2	—	—	235	45	1	43	21.46	23.44	17.51	174, dochmius duodenalis

QUESTION II.

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year 1916.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
WESTERN PROVINCE.													
Avissawella.													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	30	20	14.8	12	600	11	215	215	No	No	No	No	
Male Ward No. 2 ..	30	20	14.8	12	600	12	215	215					
Male Ward No. 3 ..	20	18	13.2	6	360	5	168	168					
Male Ward No. 4 ..	34	20	14.8	12	680	12	225	225					
Male Ward No. 5 ..	34	20	14.8	12	680	4	225	225					
Female Ward No. 6 ..	34	22	15	12	748	11	252	252					
Female Ward No. 7 ..	54	22	15	16	1188	14	318	318					
Paying Ward (2 rooms each) ..	18	12	18	2	216	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
De Soysa Lying-in Home, Maradana.													
Ward No. 2 A ..	33	22	18	10	1418	15	202	262	No	Yes	No	No	
Ward No. 3 B ..	33	22	18	10	1302	14	202	262					
Labour Ward No. 1	15	10	15	1	2445	5	72	94					
Labour Ward No. 2	15	10	15	1	2586	4	48	70					
Labour Ward No. 3	15	10	15	1	2445	2	72	94					
Labour Ward No. F ..	15	10	15	—	—	—	72	94					
Labour Ward No. G ..	15	10	15	—	—	—	48	70					
Labour Ward No. H ..	15	10	15	—	—	—	72	94					
Paying Ward No. M ..	22	16	15	2	3543	2	149	75	Out of ward				
Septic Ward No. L ..	16	16	13	4	728	5	123	555					
Ward No. 1 K ..	22	22	18	6	2811	8	256	103					
Female Branch Hospital, Borella													
Ward No. 1 ..	25.3	15	15.6	4	978.2	—	270	—	Out of ward				
Ward No. 2 ..	25.3	15	15.6	6	978.2	—	270	—					
Ward No. 3 ..	25.3	15	15.6	6	978.2	—	270	—					
Ward No. 4 ..	25.3	15	15.6	6	978.2	—	270	—					
General Hospital, Colombo.													
Accident Ward Block 1	28	20	19.30	8	1392.52	10	119.52	14.40					
Accident Ward Block 2	64.80	20	19.30	20	1644.30	22	300.12	25.60					
Accident Ward Block 3	28	20	19.30	6	1392.52	14	119.52	14.40					
No. 1 Male Medical Ward, Block 1 ..	33.60	19.11	19.30	16	1235.55	28	201.24	22.72					
No. 1 Male Medical Ward, Block 2 ..	60.90	19.11	19.30	16	1459.19	27	232.28	21.76					
No. 2 Male Medical Ward, Block 1 ..	65	19.11	19.30	16	1498.34	20	232.28	21.76					
No. 2 Male Medical Ward, Block 2 ..	48.11	19.11	19.30	16	1172.42	19	201.24	22.72					
General Surgical Ward No. 1 ..	39.50	20	19.30	4	1285.57	4	205.24	22.62					
General Surgical Ward No. 2 ..	47.90	20	19.30	8	855.55	12	208.24	24.66					
General Surgical Ward No. 3 ..	24.84	15	19.30	12	2235.60	18	230.70	79.86					
General Surgical Ward No. 4 ..	20.34	13.64	19.30	12	1338.31	12	56.20	32.88					
Gynæcological Ward, 1	83	19.70	19.30	20	986.86	26	378.12	35.80					
Gynæcological Room No. 1 ..	11	19.70	19.30	2	2073.03	2	78.16	9.64					
Female Diarrhoea Ward	58.16	22	14	26	895.66	38	280	182					
Female Diarrhoea Room No. 1 ..	12	7	10.92	2	458.64	2	43.36	35.04					
Female Medical Ward, 1	83	19.57	19.30	26	1302.83	40	378.12	35.80					
Female Medical Room No. 1 ..	11	19.70	19.30	4	1045.57	4	78.16	9.64					
Female Surgical Ward No. 1 ..	64	20	19.30	20	1235.20	29	350	34.12					
Female Surgical Ward No. 2 ..	64	20	19.30	20	1433.18	28	350	34.12					
Female Surgical Ward No. 3 ..	11	11	19.30	4	1163.67	8	200	120					
Female Surgical Ward No. 4 ..	11	11	19.30	4	1163.67	4	200	120					
Ulcer Ward ..	113	30.60	22	39	1728.90	52	1622.97	1622.97					
Syphilis Ward ..	106.60	30.50	22	36	1728.21	42	1380.97	1380.97					

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year 1916.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
WESTERN PROVINCE— <i>contd.</i>													
<i>General Hospital, Colombo—contd.</i>													
Lower Male Surgical Ward No. 1 ..	33	22	16	10	1164·62	13	484·6	—					
Lower Male Surgical Ward No. 2 ..	33	22	16	10	1164·62	14	484·6	—					
Lower Male Surgical Room No. 1 ..	10·6	10·3	16	2	1163·67	2	60·5	—					
Lower Male Surgical Room No. 2 ..	10·6	10·3	16	2	1163·67	2	60·5	—					
Middle Male Diarrhoea Ward No. 1 ..	22·17	21·75	19·30	10	1288·30	19	402·88	48·96					
Middle Male Diarrhoea Ward No. 2 ..	33	22	19·30	10	1164·62	19	640	640					
Lower Male Diarrhoea Ward No. 1 ..	33	22	19·30	12	1164·62	20	808	360					
Do. Ward No. 2 ..	33	22	19·30	12	1164·62	15	808	360					
Lower Male Diarrhoea Room No. 1 ..	11	11	19·30	2	1163·67	3	200	120					
Do. Room No. 2 ..	11	11	19·30	2	1163·67	3	200	120					
Temporary Block A ..	118	20	14	36	900	42	} Only half walls						
Temporary Block B ..	118	20	14	36	900	41							
Temporary Block C ..	118	20	14	36	900	41							
Temporary Block D ..	118	20	14	36	900	44							
Temporary Block E ..	118	20	14	36	900	53							
Temporary Block F ..	118	20	14	36	900	34							
Skinner's Memorial Ward No. 1 ..	15	20	17·06	1	2639·04	1	133·97	97					
Do. Ward No. 2 ..	30·09	20	17·06	6	2639·04	6	266	194					
Do. Ward No. 3 ..	15	20	17	1	2639·04	1	189	135					
Surgical Ward No. 1 ..	15	20	16	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 2 ..	15	20	16	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 3 ..	15	20	16	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 4 ..	15	20	16	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 5 ..	15	20	16	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 6 ..	15·6½	20·8	15	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 7 ..	15·5	20·8	15	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 8 ..	15·5	20·8	15	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 9 ..	15·6½	20·8	15	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Medical Ward No. 1 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	186	186					
Medical Ward No. 2 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Medical Ward No. 3 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Medical Ward No. 4 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Medical Ward No. 5 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Medical Ward No. 6 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Medical Ward No. 7 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Medical Ward No. 8 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Cargill's Ward No. 1 ..	20	18	17	1	6120	1	165	165					
Cargill's Ward No. 2 ..	20	18	17	1	6120	1	165	165					
Seamen's Ward No. 1	15	20	16	2	2400	2	124	124					
Seamen's Ward No. 2	42	20	16	10	1120	10	248	248					
Seamen's Ward No. 3	42	20	16	10	1120	10	248	248					
Seamen's Ward No. 4	15	20	16	2	2400	2	124	124					
Isolation Ward No. 1 .	20	16	14	1	4480	1	166	166					
Isolation Ward No. 2 .	20	16	14	1	4480	1	252	252					
<i>Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo.</i>													
Grinlinton Ward ..	31·6	18	17·6	8	—	11	226·75	164·75	} —	Yes	—	—	
De Soysa Ward ..	31·6	18	17·6	8	—	11	226·75	164·75					
Muhammedan Ward ..	18·6	18	17·6	6	—	8	146·75	109·75					
Fatima Ward ..	18·6	18	17·6	6	—	8	146·75	109·75					
Lawrie Ward ..	18	10	17·6	1	—	—	90·80	54·80					
De Silva Ward ..	18	10	17·6	1	—	1	78·37	42·37					
Tiyagaraja Ward ..	18	10	17·6	1	—	1	78·37	42·37					
Finlay Ward ..	18	10	17·6	1	—	1	90·80	54·80					
De Mel Ward ..	18	10	17·6	1	—	1	78·37	42·37					

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year 1916.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
WESTERN PROVINCE— <i>contd.</i>													
<i>Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Colombo.</i>													
De Silva Ward ..	—	—	—	14	—	16	—	—	}	Yes	—	—	
Namasivayam Ward..	—	—	—	13	—	16	—	—					
Jardine Ward ..	—	—	—	8	—	9	—	—					
Rustomjee Ward ..	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	—					
Gnanasekeram Ward...	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—					
<i>Police Hospital, Borella.</i>													
European Ward No. 1	27½	12½	19	3	1633	3	10	10	}	No	Connected to the wards by corridors.	—	—
Native Ward No. 1 ..	25½	18	19	6	1090	8	30	30					
Native Ward No. 2 ..	25½	18	19	6	1090	8	30	30					
Native Ward No. 3 ..	25½	18	19	6	1090	8	36	36					
Native Ward No. 4 ..	25½	18	19	6	1090	8	36	36					
<i>Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo.</i>													
Paying 2-bedded Ward	20	11	14	2	1540	—	23	23	}	No	No	No	Fly-proof Mansergh system in separated latrines quite apart from wards.
Male No. 1 ..	44	20	14	10	1232	—	101	101					
Male No. 2 ..	44	20	14	10	1232	—	101	101					
Isolation Ward ..	20	11	14	3	1540	—	38	38					
Children's Ward ..	20	20	14	7	800	—	52	52					
Female Ward ..	42	20	14	10	1176	—	101	101					
Lady de Soysa Ward..	38	21	12½	10	984	—	60	60					
Private Female Ward No. 1 ..	15½	14½	14	1	3136	—	56	56	}	No	No	No	Mansergh system in towers separated from wards by verandah.
Private Female Ward No. 2 ..	15½	14½	14	1	3136	—	22	22					
Private Male Ward No. 1 ..	15½	14½	14	1	3136	—	56	56					
Private Male Ward No. 2 ..	15½	14½	14	1	3136	—	22	22					
<i>Leper Asylum, Hendala.</i>													
Female Ward No. 1 ..	135	20	15	48	880	46	807	723	}	No	Yes	No	No
Female Ward No. 2 ..	30	20	15	10	818	11	200	191					
Female Ward No. 3 ..	37	13	15	6	901	8	158	144					
Female Ward No. 4 ..	47	15	12	8	4230	2	163	141					
Female Ward No. 5 ..	43	15	15	8	1209	8	83	72					
Female Ward No. 6 ..	23	15	15	4	1289	4	141	124					
Female Ward No. 7 ..	52	20	15	18	780	20	311	296					
Male Ward No. 8 ..	44	22	15	16	854	17	455	412					
Male Ward No. 9 ..	44	22	15	16	691	21	455	412					
Male Ward No. 10 ..	102	22	15	36	701	48	853	657					
Male Ward No. 11 ..	96	22	15.25	38	894	36	790	790					
Male Ward No. 12 ..	61	20	19.5	16	1081	22	731	246					
Male Ward No. 13 ..	61	20	19.5	16	1081	22	731	246					
Male Ward No. 14 ..	120	22	15.25	40	915	44	771	645					
Male Ward No. 15 ..	37	21	16	12	731	17	543.13	438.78					
Male Ward No. 16 ..	12	9.9	11.3	1	1316	1	87.58	66.67					
Male Ward No. 17 ..	12	9.9	11.3	1	1316	1	87.58	66.67					
Male Ward No. 18 ..	12	9.9	11.3	1	1316	1	87.58	66.67					
Male Ward No. 19 ..	12	9.9	11.3	1	1316	1	87.58	66.67					
Male Ward No. 20 ..	111	22	15.6	36	1019	38	771	640					
Male Ward No. 21 ..	179	22	18	50	1125	63	1415	1050					
Male Ward No. 22 ..	50	20	15	16	500	30	1140	140					
Punishment Cells ..	52	18	13	8	1738	7	621	621					
<i>Ingiriya Hospital.</i>													
No. 1 Male Surgical ..	70	30	15	18	1166	24	Low-country type pattern, with half walls		—	Yes	No	No	Temporary cadjan sheds
No. 2 Male Medical ..	70	20	15	18	1166	23			—	Yes	No	No	
No. 3 Female ..	54	20	15	14	1157	37			—	Yes	No	No	
Infectious Disease, Male	20	20	20	4	2000	1			—	None	No	No	
Infectious Disease, Female	20	20	20	4	2000	—			—	None	No	No	

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year. 1916.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.	
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?		
WESTERN PROVINCE — <i>contd.</i>														
<i>Kalutara.</i>														
Ward No. 1 ..	42	20	19.5	12	2184	17	440.5	320.5	} No	No	No	No	Dry-earth system	
Ward No. 2 ..	42	20	19.5	12	2246	19	440.5	320.5						
Maternity Ward ..	15	15	13.5	2	5042	3	104	76.5						
Ward No. 4 ..	24.6	18.6	13.5	8	900	23	310	310						
Ward No. 5 ..	36	18.6	13.5	12	1088	23	375	375						
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.</i>														
Resident Ward ..	71	32	17½	6	—	3	213	—	} —	Yes	—	—		
Passenger Ward ..	52	33	14	4	—	4	242	—						
Contact Ward ..	51½	32½	13	4	—	4	510½	—						
<i>Moratuwa.</i>														
Male Surgical ..	45	18	16	10	1083	12	235	188	} No	—	—	—		
Male Medical ..	45	18	16	10	1083	14	235	188						
Female Surgical ..	45	18	16	10	1083	10	235	188						
Female Medical ..	45	18	16	10	1083	12	235	188						
<i>Neboda.</i>														
Male Surgical Ward ..	48	20	14	16	840	25	390	390	} No	No	No	No		
Male Medical Ward ..	48	20	14	16	840	23	390	390						
Male Diarrhoea Ward	42	19	14	10	1117	17	380	360						
Female General Ward	48	20	14	18	746	27	410	410						
Female Diarrhoea Ward ..	42	19	14	10	1117	21	380	360						
Paying Room No. 1 ..	14	8.3	14.8	2	840	1	44⅞	100						
Paying Room No. 2 ..	14	11	14.8	2	1125	—	44⅞	100						
<i>Negombo.</i>														
Female Ward ..	42	20	20	14	1242.60	21	308	308	} No	Yes	No	No		
Male General ..	42	21	20	12	3138.79	12	1170	927						
Diarrhoea ..	42	21	20	14	2877.65	10	1170	927						
Male Surgical ..	42	21	20	14	1197.55	27	1170	927						
Male Medical ..	42	21	20	14	1862.72	16	1170	927						
Maternity ..	24	20	14	6	2349.64	7	—	—						
<i>Panadure.</i>														
Male Surgical No. 1 ..	25	13	16.3	6	16.00	6	142.7	—	} No	No	No	No		
Male Medical No. 2 ..	25	13	16.3	6	12.33	6	127.8	—						
Male Segregation No. 3	27	14	13.6	6	11.02	6	185.5	—						
Female General No. 4	33	22	15.6	12	41.98	7	291.7	—						
Female Temporary No. 5 ..	52	18	16.4	16	54.85	8	624	—						
<i>Cooly Camp Hospital, Ragama.</i>														
Chickenpox ..	42	30	12	12	1260	2*	} Half walls	156	} No	Yes	—	—		
Cholera ..	66	34	12	12	2244	14								
Smallpox ..	41	25	12	12	1025	2								
Observation Ward ..	66	18	12	12	1188	13								
<i>Watupitiwala.</i>														
Ward No. 1 ..	52.8	18.8	13.6	14	948	—	262	262	} No	Yes	—	—		
Ward No. 2 ..	52.8	18.8	13.6	14	948	—	262	262						
Ward No. 3 ..	54.1	18.8	13.6	14	973	—	254	254						
Ward No. 4 ..	18.8	12.8	13.6	4	798	—	62	62						
Ward No. 5 ..	18.8	12.8	13.6	4	798	—	62	62						
CENTRAL PROVINCE.														
<i>Dambulla.</i>														
Ward No. 1 ..	41	39	14	12	2914.84	14	114	—	} —	—	—	—		
Ward No. 2 ..	33	23	13	10	2202.45	26	230	—						
Ward No. 3 ..	33	23	13	10	797.01	60	230	—						
Ward No. 4 ..	37.75	12	13	8	667.68	8	140	—						
Ward No. 5 ..	45	20	15	16	2121.11	41	906	—						

* Mumps treated in Chickenpox Ward.

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year 1916.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
CENTRAL PROVINCE—contd.													
Deltota.													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	24	19.50	13.50	8	1273	17	102.33	70.50	} No	Yes	No	No	
Male Ward No. 2 ..	19.50	12	13.50	4	1215	7	61.66	52.50					
Female Ward No. 3 ..	30	20	12.25	12	1055	25	177	129					
Male Ward No. 4 ..	28	12	13.50	6	1655	10	46.50	37.67					
Dikoya.													
Ward No. 1 ..	42.80	19	17.50	10	2523	11	222	72	} No	Yes	No	Yes	
Ward No. 2 ..	28.30	19	17.50	6	1962	11	140	48					
Ward No. 3 ..	21.50	19	17.50	4	2227	6	105	36					
Ward No. 4 ..	43.25	19	17.50	10	2054	13	222	72					
Ward No. 5 ..	43.50	19	17.50	10	1338	17	222	72					
Ward No. 6 ..	43.50	19	17.50	10	1944	15	222	72					
Ward No. 7 ..	42.80	19	17.50	10	1345	18	222	72					
Ward No. 8 ..	28.30	19	17.50	6	1289	15	140	48					
Ward No. 9 ..	21.50	19	17.50	4	203	16	105	36					
Ward No. 10 ..	43.25	19	17.50	10	930	19	222	72					
Ward No. 11 ..	12	10	15.50	2	3720	7	13	1					
Ward No. 12 ..	12	10	15.50	2	1690	7	13	1					
Dimbula.													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	42	22	14	10	1574	—	288	288	} No	Yes	No	—	
Male Ward No. 2 ..	42	22	14	10	1767	—	288	288					
Female Ward No. 3 ..	42	22	14	10	1784	—	288	288					
Female Ward No. 4 ..	27	22	14	6	1916	—	192	192					
Special Ward No. 5 ..	14	12	13	1	2184	—	42	42					
Dolosbage.													
Male Ward ..	60	19	16	16	1378.68	24	480	480	} —	Pas-sage	—	—	
Female Ward ..	20	19	16	4	555.75	24	195	195					
Gampola.													
Medical ..	42	20	19	12	2829	26	440.27	384	} —	—	—	—	
Surgical ..	42	20	19	12	2210	22	440.27	384					
Diarrhoea ..	42	20	19	12	2646	26	459.50	359.50					
Female ..	42	20	19	12	771	22	459.50	359.50					
Kandy.													
Ward No. 1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	} —	Yes	—	No	
Ward No. 2 ..	20	14	20.50	1	5740	1	130	91					
Ward No. 3 ..	20	14	20.50	1	5740	1	120	56					
Ward No. 4 ..	102	20	20.50	28	1440.58	41	698	586					
Ward No. 5 ..	62	20	20.50	20	1622.21	23	509	397					
Ward No. 6 ..	62	20	20.50	20	1505.03	25	509	397					
Ward No. 7 ..	54	20	20.50	16	1133.64	27	376	264					
Ward No. 8 ..	21	20	20.50	8	797.22	16	207	151					
Ward No. 9 ..	79	18	13.75	22	944.54	44	472	360					
Ward No. 10 ..	79	18	13.75	22	996.56	41	472	360					
Ward No. 11 ..	20	14	13.75	1	3850	1	176	120					
Ward No. 13 ..	20	14	13.75	1	3850	1	176	120					
Ward No. 14 ..	50	20	20.50	16	896.37	35	476	304					
Ward No. 15 ..	20	14	13.75	1	3850	1	176	120					
Ward No. 16 ..	20	20	12.50	6	836.12	10	120	68					
Ward No. 17 ..	54	20	20.50	14	1169.54	25	376	264					
Ward No. 18 ..	20	14	13.75	1	3850	1	176	120					
Ward No. 19 ..	20	14	13.75	6	1638.25	7	176	120					
Lindula.													
Male Ward ..	40	18.50	10	10	885.71	14	91	91	} No	Yes	No	No	
Female Ward ..	30	15.50	10	7	581.25	19	61.75	61.75					
Surgical Ward ..	15.50	9.75	10	3	817.5	26	27.25	27.25					
Surgical Ward ..	15.50	9.75	10	3	544.33	17	27.25	27.25					
Male Ward ..	110	18	11	28	990	24	309	309					
Female Ward ..	56	48	11	14	531.15	19	140	186					
Madulkele.													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	60	12	18	14	1072	20	193	193	} Yes	No	Yes	No	
Male Ward No. 2 ..	52	20	20	12	1676	12	180	180					
Female Ward No. 1 ..	44	20	20	14	1126	18	136	136					
Female Ward No. 2 ..	29	20	20	8	982	10	118	118					

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year 1916.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
CENTRAL PROVINCE—contd.													
Maskeliya.													
Male Surgical No. 1 ..	29	20	15	8	1623	10	103	103	No	—	No	No	
Male Surgical No. 2 ..	13	20	15	4	13000	1	35	35					
Male Medical No. 3 ..	45	19·9	15	12	1161	17	171	171					
Female Ward No. 4 ..	44·6	20	15	12	978	33	171	171					
Female Ward No. 5 ..	13·9	20	15	4	1605	5	35	35					
Matale.													
Ward No. 1 ..	35	20	18	12	900	29	326	269	No	Yes	No	No	
Ward No. 2 ..	42	20	18	14	1080	25	416	349					
Ward No. 3 ..	42	20	18	14	1070	48	416	349					
Ward No. 4 ..	34	20	18	12	1020	40	420	420					
Ward No. 5 ..	35	20	18	14	900	25	323	269					
Ward No. 6 ..	35	20	18	14	900	21	323	269					
Ward No. 7 ..	20	12	18	3	4320	3	90	90					
Ward No. 8 ..	100	20	18	40	900	91	2000	2000					
Maturata.													
Male Medical ..	42	22	15	10	4176	—	393	332	No	Yes	No	No	
Male Surgical ..	42	22	15	10	4401	—	393	332					
Female Medical ..	42	22	15	10	3824	—	340	272					
Female Diarrhoea ..	27	22	15	6	7082	—	244	206					
Observation ..	14	12	16	1	3360	—	82	42					
Mulhalkele.													
Male Surgical No. 1 ..	37	22	21	10	1702·4	11	124	124	—	Yes	—	—	
Male Medical No. 2 ..	37	22	21	10	1702·4	12	124	124					
Female General No. 3	37	22	21	10	1702·4	17	124	124					
Nuwara Eliya.													
Ward No. 1 ..	16·75	15·5	11·25	2	2517·24	2	37	37	—	—	—	—	
Ward No. 2 ..	16·75	15·5	11·25	2	2354·33	2	37·60	37·60					
Ward No. 3 ..	45	20	15	12	1435·13	12	269	259·75					
Ward No. 4 ..	61	20	15	16	1880·78	19	347	333·25					
Ward No. 5 ..	21	20	15	6	1197·71	10	157	149·5					
Ward No. 6 ..	48·5	20	14	15	1237·92	22	215·25	37·75					
Ward No. 7 ..	30·25	20	14	9	1161·86	18	190	190					
Ward No. 8 ..	16	12	14·2	2	1571·97	2	83	83					
Ward No. 9 ..	45	42	12·83	4	15543·58	3	86	86					
Ward No. 10 ..	16	14	12·5	4	—	—	100	60					
Ward No. 11 ..	16	14	12·5	4	—	—	100	60					
Ward No. 12 ..	26·25	22	15	6	5174·55	4	171·5	132					
Ward No. 13 ..	26·25	22	15	6	2456·46	4	171·5	132					
Nawalapitiya.													
Male No. 1 ..	31	20 ³ / ₄	16	12	767·48	18	—	—	No	Yes	No	No	
Male No. 2 ..	—	Unknown	—	—	—	21	—	—					
Male No. 3 ..	47	18	13	20	462·95	33	—	—					
Female No. 1 ..	18	15 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	6	373·91	14	—	—					
Female No. 2 ..	—	Unknown	—	—	—	30	—	—					
Female No. 3 ..	20 ³ / ₄	20 ³ / ₄	16	8	495·77	24	—	—					
Pussellawa.													
Male Ward ..	47·2	14·10	12·3	13	8185·8	25	161·8	140·8	No	Yes	No	No	
Female Ward No. 1 ..	14·10	14·10	12·3	4	2695·8	10	57·5	39·5					
Female Ward No. 2 ..	14·10	14·10	12·3	4	2695·8	11	57·5	39·5					
Ramboda.													
Male Diarrhoea ..	18	9·75	15	4	971	5	67	67	No	No	No	No	
Male General ..	39·50	18	15	16	832	20	207	207					
Male Surgical ..	18	9·75	15	4	1548	6	67	67					
Female General ..	20	18	15	8	527	22	108	108					
Female Surgical ..	18	9	15	4	603	9	54	54					
Teldeniya.													
Male Ward ..	40	26	12	14	590·03	33	168	—	No	Yes	No	No	
Female Ward ..	20	20	12	8	632·38	25	119	—					
Male Temporary Ward	50	18	13·9	16	596·25	28	144	—					
Uda Pussellawa.													
Ward No. 1 ..	30	22	15	6	1415	9	114	114	No	Yes	—	—	
Ward No. 2 ..	40	20	14	10	925	18	240	240					
Ward No. 3 ..	20	22	15	6	—	22	38	38					
Ward No. 4 ..	30	22	15	10	19·50	12	114	114					
Ward No. 5 ..	40	20	14	12	9·25	20	240	240					

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year 1916.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.													
Balapitiya.													
Male General ..	22·3	22	13	8	1044·09	12	122·57	122·57	} No	No	No	No	
Female General ..	22·3	22	13	8	743·39	15	122·57	122·57					
Surgical No. 1 ..	10·6	10·6	13	8	246·68	10	39·54	39·54					
Surgical No. 2 ..	28·4	19·4	10·4	8	864·32	14	280·5	280·5					
Deniyaya.													
Male Surgical ..	20	20	14·5	8	503	11	119	119	} By corridor		None		
Male Diarrhœa ..	20	20	14·5	8	706	13	119	119					
Male Medical ..	20	20	14·5	8	738	17	154	154					
Female Surgical ..	20	15	15	6	461	7	77	77					
Female Diarrhœa ..	20	15	15	6	597	6	77	77					
Female Medical ..	20	20	14	12	1460	11	313	313					
Galle.													
Male Surgical No. 1 ..	36	20	14	10	1158·48	19	230	191	} Fly-proof				
Male Surgical No. 2 ..	36	20	14	10	1254·23	19	230	191					
Male Medical No. 3 ..	42	20	16	12	1080·14	19	230	191					
Male Diarrhœa No. 4..	27	20	16	8	1196·24	11	131	107					
Male Ulcer No. 5 ..	39	20	16	12	790·18	43	230	188					
Female Diarrhœa No. 6	41	15	16	8	1537·52	27	162	103					
Female Medical No. 7	36	20	14	10	1921·81	22	230	191					
Female Medical and Surgical No. 8 ..	36	20	14	10	1029·67	32	214	178					
Police Ward ..	20	20	12	6	3236·19	9	80	70					
Planters' Ward ..	36	20	16	2	5476·59	2	230	191					
Seamen's Ward ..	31	20	16	8	1019·23	5	157	86	} Fly-proof				
Isolation Ward ..	29	15	16	4	2046·16	—	90	75					
Maternity Ward ..	20	17	12	4	2018·29	—	156	—					
Hambantota.													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	25	15	12	6	763	6	96	96	} —	—	—	—	
Male Ward No. 2 ..	25	15	12	6	833	6	48	48					
Female Ward No. 3 ..	20	12	12	4	576	7	52	52					
Matara.													
Female Ward No. 1 ..	32	20	18·60	8	1488	8	276·50	224	} No	No	No	No	
Female Ward No. 2 ..	32	20	18·60	8	1488	12	276·50	224					
Female Ward No. 3 ..	15	15	9·5	—	—	—	20	20					
Parangi Ward No. 4 ..	80	20	11	22	2514	20	83·70	83·70					
Police Ward No. 5 ..	20	20	11	6	1100	4	83·70	83·70					
Dysentery Ward No. 6	10	10	9·6	2	960	2	138·10	138·10					
Dysentery Ward No. 7	10	10	9·6	2	960	2	138·10	138·10					
Surgical Ward No. 8..	50	18	9·6	16	1728	23	52·6	52·6					
Tangalla.													
Ward No. 1 ..	35	19	16·5	8	17·09	13	248	175·48	} —	Yes	—	—	
Ward No. 2 ..	27·5	19	16·5	6	15·62	10	171·5	12·03					
Ward No. 3 ..	11	11·3	15·6	2	5·43	2	81	40					
Ward No. 4 ..	12	7·10	15·6	2	8·56	2	81	40					
Ward No. 5 ..	10	8	11·7	2	11·85	2	49·5	40					
Tissamaharama.													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	26	20	12	8	1560	9	398	398	} Yes	No	No	No	
Male Ward No. 2 ..	37	20	12	10	1776	13	519	530					
Female Ward No. 3 ..	29	20	12	8	1740	9	402	412					
Male Special ..	20	13	12	4	—	—	368	368					
NORTHERN PROVINCE.													
Jaffna.													
Male General ..	42	22	20	24	2685·18	24	240	} —	No	Yes	No	No	
Female General ..	42	22	20	24	4424·83	20	240						
Male Fever ..	55	35	11	18	3393·98	17	216						
Female Fever ..	55	35	11	18	11532·25	9	216						
Isolation No. 1 ..	13	9	9	2	1053	1	12						
Isolation No. 2 ..	20	14	12	4	1836·06	4	80						
Isolation No. 3 ..	13	12	7	2	1092	1	20						
Victoria Ward No. 1..	20½	15	18½	3	} 8295·23	7	84						
Victoria Ward No. 2..	20½	20½	18½	2			140						
Victoria Ward No. 3..	20½	11	18½	5			28						

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year 1916.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
NORTHERN PROVINCE — cont d.													
Mannar.													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	40	22	16½	12	1210	12	351	331	No	No	No	No	Used as office and dispensary
Male Ward No. 2 ..	40	22	16½	—	—	—	351	331	No	No	No	No	
Female Ward ..	40	22	16½	12	1210	8	351	331	No	No	No	No	
Male Old Ward ..	40	18	16½	12	990	10	472	Half wall	No	No	No	No	
Mantota.													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	25	12	17½	4	2214·14	4	124·50	160·50	} No	No	No	No	
Male Ward No. 2 ..	25	12	19	6	1735·20	4	72·00	90					
Male Ward No. 3 ..	25	12	19	6	2619·53	6	72·00	90					
Female Ward ..	33	22	17	12	2047·39	5	372·00	284					
Mullaittivu.													
Male General ..	32	19	27	10	996	17	—	359	—	—	—	—	Used as dis- pensary
Male Surgical ..	22½	18½	13	10	—	—	—	245	—	—	—	—	
Male Parangi Tem- porary ..	36	18	13	12	1380	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Female General ..	22	22	17½	8	2223	10	—	223	—	—	—	—	
Female Parangi Tem- porary ..	40¼	16½	11½	12	1426	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Point Pedro.													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	22	22	13	7	3329	9	173	173	} No	Yes	No	No	
Male Ward No. 2 ..	22	22	13	7	2643	9	173	173					
Male Ward No. 3 ..	40	19	15	12	2766	12	942	942					
Female Ward ..	34	19	15	10	4820	5	913	913					
Infant Male Ward ..	10	19	13	2	22454	1	474	474	}				
Infant Female Ward ..	16	19	13	4	—	—	620	620					
Talaimannar.													
Male No. 1 ..	36	21	16·5	6	2079	6	} Half walls with mos- quito-proof gauze panels			Yes	—	—	
Male No. 2 ..	36	21	16·5	6	2079	3							
Female No. 1 ..	36	17	16·5	4	2524·5	6							
Female No. 2 ..	36	17	16·5	4	2524·5	—							
Male No. 1 Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	40	20	10	8	1000	3	108	108	}				
Female No. 1 Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	20	20	10	1	1000	1	66	66					
Male Contact No. 1 ..	40	20	10·5	8	1050	9	108	108					
Female Contact No. 1 ..	20	20	10	4	1000	1	66	66					
Varuniya.													
Male General No. 1 ..	24¼	19¼	13½	9	2549	9	346·53	229·53	No	No	No	No	Mosquito-proof; Office and dispen- sary
Male No. 2 ..	27½	14	14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Male General No. 3 ..	22½	16	12½	6	1800	6	104·44	104·44	—	—	—	—	Mosquito-proof Fly-proof
Female General No. 4 ..	22	16	13	5	2254	5	265·32	155·82	—	—	—	—	
Male Diarrhoea No. 5 ..	12½	10½	10¾	2	1961	2	75	51	—	—	—	—	
Male Parangi No. 6 ..	35	17¾	12½	12	1997	12	277·05	277·05	—	—	—	—	
Female Parangi No. 7 ..	35	17¾	12½	12	2273	12	277·05	277·05	—	—	—	—	
EASTERN PROVINCE.													
Batticaloa.													
Surgical No. 1 ..	29	20	16·71	6	1638·23	8	400	} Half wall	No	Yes	—	—	
Medical No. 2 ..	29	20·4	17·25	8	1589·32	11	574						
Diarrhoea No. 3 ..	20	20	16·71	6	1268·31	10	400						
Female No. 4 ..	31·2	20·2	17·25	10	2309·89	10	778						
Parangi Male No. 5 ..	35·5	22·3	23·6	10	1210·46	19	298	}					
Parangi Female No. 6 ..	21·4	22·3	23·6	6	1192·96	17	368						
Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	41	16	16	4	61741·17	2	656	—	No	Yes	—	—	
Kalmunai.													
Male Surgical ..	29	20	19	8	4287·93	7	} Half walls		No	—	—	—	
Male Medical ..	61	20	19	16	3708·8	15			Yes	—	—	—	
Female Surgical ..	21	20	19	6	5215·68	7			No	—	—	—	
Female Medical ..	45	20	19	12	9000	5			Yes	—	—	—	
Male Diarrhoea ..	21	20	19	6	1980·01	7			—	Yes	—	—	
Male Parangi ..	77	20	19	20	2049·01	23			—	Yes	—	—	
Female Diarrhoea ..	14	20	19	4	2273·5	7			—	Yes	—	—	
Female Parangi ..	55	20	19	14	2542·57	18			—	Yes	—	—	
Kalmunai Leper Hospital.													
Male No. 1 ..	24	15	20	8	1021·27	8	66	36	} No	No	No	No	
Male No. 2 ..	24	15	20	8	1071·42	7	66	66					
Temporary Male No. 3 ..	40	20	14	10	991·19	15	4	64					
Do. Female No. 4 ..	25	12	15	4	947·36	6	4	64					
Do. Male No. 5 ..	40	20	14	10	4357·97	4	4	64	}				

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year 1916.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.					
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?						
EASTERN PROVINCE— <i>contd.</i>																		
<i>Mahaoya.</i>																		
Male General ..	28	20	10	8	823	13	216	192	} No	No	No	No	{ Mosquito-proof					
Female General ..	20	14	10	4	1590	6	107	83										
<i>Trincomalee.</i>																		
Male General ..	52	21	15.6	15	1227	15	493	355	} No	No	No	No	—					
Male Surgical ..	18	21	15.6	4	7749	3	293	74										
Female General ..	52	21	15.6	12	3682	12	493	353										
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																		
<i>Chilaw.</i>																		
Ward A ..	15	18	18	5	1879	9	52	52	} —	Yes	No	No						
Ward B ..	15	18	18	5	1800	8	52	52										
Ward C ..	21	15	9	4	1809	6	57	57										
Female Ward ..	28	21	13	10	4780	13	—	—										
<i>Dandagamawa.</i>																		
Male Ulcer ..	42.6	19	11	12	820.19	12	554	84	No	Yes	No	No						
Female General ..	30.4	19	11	8	887.38	12	422	42	No	Yes	No	No						
Male General ..	23.6	20	13	8	909.03	9	109	84	No	Yes	No	No						
Male Diarrhoea ..	11.6	20	13	4	2792.59	5	57	42	No	No	No	No						
<i>Kurunegala.</i>																		
Ward No. 1 ..	36	20	20	14	1600	15	}	}	No	No	No	No						
Ward No. 2 ..	36	20	20	14	1107.69	30												
Ward No. 3 ..	36	20	20	14	1800	15												
Ward No. 4 ..	36	20	20	14	1600	18												
Ward No. 5 ..	35	20	14	12	1244.44	13												
Ward No. 6 ..	21	20	20	8	1400	7												
Ward No. 7 ..	21	20	20	6	2400	5												
Ward No. 8 ..	42	20	20	18	1050	36												
Ward No. 9 ..	50	22	16	18	2200	27												
Ward No. 10 ..	24	20	20	8	1371.42	10												
Ward No. 11 ..	50	22	16	24	1035.29	46												
Ward No. 12 ..	50	22	16	16	2200	21												
<i>Marawila.</i>																		
Ward No. 1 ..	42.6	20	19	12	3836.10	12	274	190.75	} No	Yes	No	No						
Ward No. 2 ..	42.6	20	19	12	4099	12	274	190.75										
Ward No. 3 ..	21	21	19	6	2694.21	6	165	108.50										
Ward No. 4 ..	27	18	8	8	887.67	8	240	240										
Ward No. 5 ..	27	18	8	8	1133.52	8	240	240										
Ward No. 6 ..	16	16	9	4	496.85	1	240	48.12										
<i>Nikaweratiya.</i>																		
Ward No. 1 ..	42	20	9	14	608	14	289	—	} —	Yes	—	—						
Ward No. 2 ..	14	20	9	4	561	4	123	—										
Ward No. 3 ..	45	29	13	10	2275	14	204	—										
<i>Puttalam.</i>																		
Female Ward ..	20	20	17.6	6	980	18	183	183	} No	No	No	No						
Male Ward No. 1 ..	30	20	18	8	2700	10	142	142										
Male Ward No. 2 ..	20	20	17.6	6	2333	7	183	183										
Male Parangi Ward ..	40.05	20	15	12	1686	17	462	462										
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																		
<i>Anuradhapura.</i>																		
Paying Ward ..	21	20	20	2	76363.6	1	148	148	} No	Yes	No	No						
Male Surgical Ward ..	42	20	20	16	2847.4	10	328	328										
Male Medical Ward ..	42	20	20	16	2210.5	32	328	328										
Female Surgical Ward	21	20	20	8	651.2	32	148	148										
Female Medical Ward	21	20	20	8	903.2	25	148	148										
Male Ulcer Ward ..	61	20	18	16	1425.9	33	} Open wards											
Male Diarrhoea Ward	61	20	18	16	1814.8	21												
<i>Mihintale.</i>																		
Male General Ward ..	41.50	18	10	12	1716	33	118	—	} —	Yes	—	—						
Female General Ward	38.75	18.33	9.50	12	1510	19	1227	—										

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year 1916.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.	
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?		
PROVINCE OF UVA.														
Alutnuwara.														
Ward No. 1 ..	28½	14	12	6	798	13	—	—	} No	Yes	No	No	Temporary	
Ward No. 2 ..	28½	14	12	6	798	21	—	—						
Ward No. 3 ..	24	18	12	6	720	26	350	350	} No	Yes	No	No		
Ward No. 4 ..	18	18	10	4	810	4	200	200						
Ward No. 5 ..	30	18	10	8	675	18	410	410						
Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	No	Yes	No	No	Temporary	
Badulla.														
Male Surgical ..	42	20	23	12	1610	29	412	66	} No	Yes	—	—		
Male Medical ..	42	20	23	12	1380	29	412	66						
Female Medical ..	42	20	23	12	1610	24	412	66						
Female Surgical ..	42	20	23	12	1610	23	412	66						
Male Ulcer ..	42	20	16	12	672	38	21	21						
Male Diarrhoea ..	42	20	16	12	896	27	183	21						
Female Diarrhoea ..	30	20	16	12	685	31	173	21						
Male Paying ..	18	15	23	5	2070	6	128	24						
Male Paying ..	18	15	23	1	6210	2	128	24						
Planters' Reserved ..	22	18	18	1	7128	1	96	18						
Male Medical ..	10	14	14	23	1610	2	24	12						
Female Surgical ..	10	14	14	23	3220	2	23	6						
Female Temporary ..	90	19	19	12	1026	23	17·22	72						
Buttala.														
Ward No. 1 ..	26	14	11	8	616·94	9	599	599	} —	Yes	No	No		
Ward No. 2 ..	26	14	11	8	876·14	8	599	599						
Ward No. 3 ..	26	16	11	8	924·71	9	620	620						
Ward No. 4 ..	26	16	11	8	772·97	11	620	620						
Ward No. 5 ..	25	16	11	8	788·53	10	555	555						
Ward No. 6 ..	25	16	11	8	1113·92	8	555	555						
Ward No. 7 ..	42	20	11	14	1192·25	15	900	900						
Haputale.														
Male Ward No. 1 ..	43	20	18	14	1030	17	160	160	} No	Yes	No	No		
Male Ward No. 2 ..	43	20	18	14	1107	17	160	160						
Male Solitary No. 3 ..	20	9·6	18	2	1728	1	80	80	} —	—	—	—		
Male Solitary No. 4 ..	20	9·6	18	—	—	—	—	—						
Female Ward No. 5 ..	25	20	18	8	1125	20	120	120	} No	Yes	No	No		
Female Ward No. 6 ..	20	9·6	18	2	1125	1	80	80						
Koslanda.														
Male Surgical ..	45	20	14	12	1050	20	202	202	} No	Yes	No	No		
Male Medical ..	45	20	14	12	1050	19	202	202						
Female General ..	45	20	14	12	1050	22	202	202						
Lying-in Ward ..	13	20	14	4	910	2	42	42						
Lunugala.														
Ward No. 1 ..	26	18	9	—	526½	—	68	68	} No	—	—	—		
Ward No. 2 ..	34	18	9	10	534	29	72	72						
Ward No. 3 ..	42	20	10	16	815	36	117	117	} No	No	No	No		
Ward No. 4 ..	18	20	10	6	1200	11	61	61						
Ward No. 5 ..	96	20	11	24	1056	58	1610	1610						
Ward No. 6 ..	45	20	11	12	174	21	296	296						
Medagama.														
Ward No. 1 ..	24	18	11	8	1242	10	305	305	} —	—	—	—		
Ward No. 2 ..	24	18	11	8	1616	11	305	305						
Ward No. 3 ..	24	18	10	10	658	30	432	363						
Ward No. 4 ..	18	18	11	6	605	18	324	198						
Ward No. 5 ..	24	18	11	8	410	14	432	363						
Monaragala.														
Male Ward No. 1 ..	60	20	14	16	1050	20	} —	—	Yes	—	—	—		
Female Ward No. 2 ..	60	20	14	16	1050	13								
Male Ward No. 3 ..	30	20	14	8	1050	20								
Female Ward No. 4 ..	37½	20	14	10	1050	13								
Passara.														
Male Medical No. 1 ..	45	20	15	12	1125	12	150	140	} No	Yes	No	No		
Male Surgical No. 2 ..	45	20	15	12	1125	12	150	140						
Maternity No. 3 ..	13	20	15	4	975	4	30	28						
Female General No. 4 ..	53	20	15	14	1135	19	180	168						

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year 1916.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.				
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?					
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.																	
Balangoda.																	
Ward No. 1 ..	60	20	12.6	24	740.23	22	396.66	396.66	No	Yes	No	No	Fly-proof				
Ward No. 2 ..	52	22	12	18	959.42	27	235	235	No	Yes	No	No					
Ward No. 3 ..	29.6	20	12.6	10	951.01	24	149	149									
Ward No. 4 ..	29.6	20	12.6	10	1000.33	12	149	149									
Ward No. 5 ..	21	22	12	8	1017.69	13	167.25	167.25									
Ward No. 6 ..	28	22	12.6	10	992.86	24	167.25	167.25	No	Yes	No	No					
Ward No. 7 ..	60	20	12.6	24	971.09	28	396.66	396.66									
Paying Ward ..	14	12	12	1	—	1	396.66	396.66									
Karawanella.																	
Male Ward No. 1 ..	20.9	20.9	14	6	1358.91	2	166.25	152.25	No	Yes	No	No	Fly-proof				
Male Ward No. 2 ..	20.9	18	14	4	1452	4	136.5	136.5									
Male Ward No. 3 ..	20.9	20.9	14	6	1377.57	6	166.25	152.25									
Male Ward No. 4 ..	20.9	20.9	14	6	1155.47	6	166.25	152.25									
Male Ward No. 5 {	20.6	20.6	14	24	698.41	24	244	244									
	44	20.6	14														
Female Ward No. 6 {	42	20.9	14	28	820.05	28	244	244						No	Yes	No	No
	31	20.9	14														
Female Ward No. 7 ..	18.6	15.6	11	6	412.85	8	145.75	145.75									
Female Ward No. 8 ..	47	18	10.6	22	939	14	570	574									
Male Ward No. 9 ..	31	20.9	14	12	707.98	12	200	200									
Female Ward No. 10 ..	79.6	22	14	24	1227.98	24	520	520									
Male Ward No. 11 ..	110	30	16	40	2219.41	32	—	—	No	Yes	No	No					
Paying Ward No. 12 ..	29.4	29.4	14	4	2400	2	244	244									
Kegalla.																	
Male Medical No. 1 ..	49.75	18	18	12	1343.25	17	258.5	—	No	Yes	—	—		Fly-proof			
Male Surgical No. 2 ..	49.75	18	18	12	1343.25	28	258.5	—									
Male Diarrhoea No. 3 ..	Not known	Not known	Not known	20	—	21	Not known	Not known									
Female Medical No. 4				10	—	15											
Female Diarrhoea No. 5	53	15	12	8	992	12	119	—									
Female Surgical No. 6	50	18	12	12	1080	20	568	—									
Maternity Ward No. 7	Not known	Not known	Not known	2	—	—	Not known	Not known									
Kolonna.																	
Male Ward No. 1 ..	44	20	15.6	12	1000	13	275	275	No	Yes	—	—					
Female Ward No. 2 ..	23	18.5	16	8	708	14	258	258									
Male Ward No. 3 ..	31.5	18.5	16	12	895	19	326	326									
Female Ward No. 4 ..	68.5	35	15	18	2000	19	800	800									
Kendangamuwa.																	
Male Surgical ..	55.11	23.13	17.8	14	1046	12	—	—	No	Yes	No	No					
Male Medical ..	64	23.10	17.8	16	1046	16	—	—									
Female Medical ..	66.9	24.6	17.8	16	1046	20	—	—									
Female Diarrhoea ..	15.3	24.6	17.8	4	1046	7	—	—									
Rakwana.																	
Ward No. 1 ..	40	22	15	12	898	20	270	270	No	Yes	No	No					
Ward No. 2 ..	40	22	15	12	1151	23	270	270									
Ward No. 3 ..	40	22	15	12	1142	15	270	270									
Ward No. 4 ..	35	22	15	12	1490	20	303	303									
Ward No. 5 ..	50	20½	16	14	889	20	215	215									
Ward No. 6 ..	29	20½	16	10	779	16	145	145									
Ratnapura.																	
Ward No. 1 ..	42.5	20.66	20	12	1778.27	17	500	172	No	At the end of verandah.	—	—					
Ward No. 2 ..	42.5	20.66	20	12	1564.69	24	590	170									
Ward No. 3 ..	40.5	20.25	20	12	1366.86	31	518	308									
Ward No. 4 ..	21.5	20.66	20	8	987	17	244	46									
Ward No. 5 ..	36.75	18	19.5	12	806.20	45	276	263.5									
Ward No. 6 ..	44	20	15.6	12	1248	14	268	268									
Ward No. 7 ..	76	20	15.6	24	1248	56	493	493									
Ward No. 8 ..	28	13	14.3	4	1297	7	240	240									
Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Undugoda.																	
Male Surgical No. 1 ..	45	20	16	12	1110	23	No windows. Wards are of new low-country type pattern with half walls.	No	At the end of verandah.	—	—	—					
Male Medical No. 2 ..	70	20	16	18	1929	23											
Female Surgical No. 3	13	20	16	4	498	17											
Female Medical No. 4	61	20	16	16	1348	28											

- I.—What quantity of water is available for each patient every day ?
 What is the source of the water supply ?
 What is the quality of the water ?
- II.—Detail the arrangements as to baths and lavatories.
- III.—What is the system of sewerage ; and what the condition of the privies ?

ANSWERS.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

- Avissawella*.—Insufficient for bathing. A well in the premises. Muddy and unfit for drinking. It has been condemned by the Public Analyst. Water for drinking is obtained from elsewhere at present. A scheme for a better supply is in the hands of the Public Works Department. A bath and lavatory attached to each ward. Dry-earth system. The contents of the latrine buckets are removed twice daily and buried at a distance from the hospital in a land specially acquired for the purpose.
- De Soysa Lying-in Home, Maradana*.—Unlimited supply. The Labugama reservoir. Good. There are two outhouses, one on each side, connected with the main building by corridors and verandahs. In each range there are latrines and bathrooms, the latter being used as lavatories. There is also a fly-proof room for storing bedpans and washing them. There are no sewers. There are open cemented drains for surface water. Dry-earth latrines cleaned twice daily.
- Female Branch Hospital, Borella*.—The quantity available is unlimited. The reservoir at Labugama. Good. There is one bathroom with a tap half inch in diameter. The dry-earth system.
- General Hospital, Colombo*.—Abundant. Town supply. Good. Sufficient. Partly water carriage system and partly pail latrines.
- Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo*.—The quantity available is inadequate. The reservoir at Labugama. Good. There are six bathrooms; in each room there is a tap three-quarters inch wide, or one inch wide in some, which conveys the water from the pipes. The dry-earth system is in use, and is carefully carried out. The night soil is removed daily and buried by the Municipal contractor.
- Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Colombo*.—The quantity available is unlimited. The reservoir at Labugama. Good. There are four bathrooms; in each room there is a tap three-quarters inch wide, which conveys the water from the pipes. The dry-earth system is in use, and is carefully carried out. The night soil is removed daily and buried by the Municipal contractor.
- Police Hospital, Borella*.—Unlimited supply. Labugama water supplied by means of pipes. Good. There are two bathrooms and two latrines, one for Europeans and the other for natives. Sewerage by means of drains. They are satisfactory. Dry-earth system adopted.
- Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo*.—Unlimited. Labugama water: Municipal pipe supply. Good. Pipe supply. Taps and shower roses. Cemented bathrooms. Enamelled baths added for private patients. Mansergh system is in use.
- Leper Asylum, Hendala*.—An ample supply. Town supply from Labugama is used for cooking and drinking purposes; the Kelani river is in the vicinity of the Asylum. The quality of the water from the town supply is pure and good; the river water serves the purpose of ablution, &c. There are twenty-four bathrooms in connection with the various wards of the Asylum supplied with hot and cold water, according to the requirement of the patients. The dry-earth system is in use in well-constructed latrines, in which metal pails are placed as receptacles for the excreta, and a quantity of coir fibre dust reserved for the purpose of deodorization. The latrines admit of the utmost cleanliness and ventilation, and are constantly whitewashed and disinfected. The sewage is removed twice a day and incinerated in the "Silchar Cinerator" at a distance from the wards.
- Ingiriya*.—Unlimited. A stream on a hill in the Crown reserve forest half a mile away has been dammed up from which the water is being led on to a reservoir on the hospital premises. Very good. Attached to each ward there are two bathrooms which are cemented and provided with water service. Cement drains carry off all the superfluous water and washings to a good distance. The privies are of the dry-earth system, provided with Doulton's squatting plates, and the rooms are fly-proofed. The night soil is buried in shallow trenches.
- Kalutara*.—Unlimited. Wells. Satisfactory. Bathrooms attached to the wards by corridors. Dry-earth system in use. The contents of the buckets removed daily by the Local Board coolies and buried outside of the town.
- Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta*.—*Ad libitum*. General city supply. Good. Cement tanks for paupers and six bathrooms for paying patients. All supplied with water taps. Dry-earth system. Excreta removed by Municipal Conservancy Department. Good.
- Moratuwa*.—Unlimited. A well in the premises. Brackish; condemned by the Public Analyst as unfit for drink. The two male wards are provided with three latrines and two bathrooms, and similarly the female wards. Dry-earth system.
- Neboda*.—Sufficient for drinking purposes. In very dry weather one of the wells runs dry. From two wells in the hospital grounds. Good. There are four bathrooms for patients, two for males and two for females. Convalescent patients bathe in the stream which flows behind the hospital. The urine is collected and buried with the excreta twice daily. There are no sewers or privies. The rain water and waste water are conveyed out of the grounds by two open drains. The dry-earth system is adopted in the latrines, four in number. The excreta are removed twice daily and buried in shallow pits in grounds kept apart for that purpose.
- Negombo*.—Sufficient for ablution and drinking purposes. A well in the vicinity supplies the drinking water. The well in the hospital grounds supplies water for bathing purposes. The drinking water is of good quality. Each ward has a bathroom furnished with tubs. The tubs are filled daily from the well in the premises, and all who are able to have baths, bathe twice a week. The dry-earth system is used. The latrines are in good order and can be kept clean. The excreta are removed twice daily and buried after disinfection in grounds about a mile distant from the hospital.

Panadure.—Unlimited. From a well in the hospital garden. Colourless, clear, and pure. There are two latrines, one for males and one for females. Each is fitted with two Doulton's squatting plates. There is also a temporary latrine with cemented floor for the females. The dry-earth system is in use. The buckets are emptied once a day and the contents are removed by the Sanitary Board, Panadure, and buried in the night-soil depôt. The privies are always in good order.

Cooly Camp Hospital, Ragama.—*Ad libitum*. Two wells in camp, fly-proof; water pumped into fly-proof tanks, and from there is served into huts through pipes. Good. No bathrooms. Stand-pipes provided with troughs and drains. Latrines on dry-earth system. Sewerage incinerated.

Watupitiwala.—An unlimited supply. A well in hospital premises. Good, rather hard. Ten baths and lavatories adjoin the wards. There are two sets of these, one for males and the other for females. The lavatories have Doulton's squatting plates. There are cemented drains for carrying off the water, &c., and these are flushed daily. The night soil is removed twice a day and buried in a plot of land at some distance from the hospital.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Dambulla.—Three gallons. Town well one mile away, and hospital well. Town well good water. Hospital well water is brackish. There are bathrooms and tubs allocated to each ward, where water is supplied to those who are unable to walk, others prefer to bathe in the streams close by. Excreta is carried to a distance and buried. Privies are supplied with buckets and dry-earth, and washed twice a day.

Dellota.—An unlimited supply of good water. Mountain spring through pipes from a cemented cistern, which is filled by water through a filter bed. Has been good and wholesome, but some abandoned tea has recently been re-opened in the vicinity of the source, the water is therefore very liable to contamination. A scheme for its purification is under consideration. A bathroom near each ward, one for females and two for males, each provided with water tap and zinc bath tub. The floor is cemented. No sewers. Privies near each ward, substantially built and cemented. All privies on the dry-earth system furnished with Doulton's squatting plates. Night soil buried by special cooly once or twice daily, as required, at a distance from the hospital.

Dikoya.—Unlimited. Through pipes from a reservoir. Pure. Eight bathrooms, four for males and four for females. Dry-earth system. Contents of buckets removed and buried twice a day.

Dimbula.—Unlimited. From a spring above the hospital, which is free from contamination. It is brought down in pipes to a covered reservoir, from which it is distributed to the wards, &c. Good. There is a bathroom attached to each ward, each has a tap and a zinc bath. Dry-earth system is adopted. The privies are always clean.

Dolosbage.—Available to any extent. Natural spring feeds a reservoir about quarter of a mile above the hospital. Water is supplied to the buildings by means of pipes. Good. Baths fitted with water taps and tubs. Two bathrooms for males and one for females. These rooms are connected to the wards by a passage. Lavatories fitted with buckets and Doulton's squatting plates. Dry-earth system. Buckets cleaned daily. Night soil is deposited on the part of land used for burials, far away from the hospital.

Gampola.—Unlimited. From the reservoir at Ambalawa. Good. There are two bathrooms, one for males and the other for females. A zinc bathing tub is placed in each bathroom to collect water from the tap. Dry-earth system. The excreta removed to a distance and buried in trenches twice a day.

Kandy.—*Ad libitum*. Water is conveyed by pipes connected with the reservoir on Roseneath estate. Fresh and good. The drinking water is filtered through Berkefeld filters before use. There are eleven bathrooms provided with tubs, which are always kept filled up with water for the use of the patients, &c. The dry-earth system is in use in the latrines, and the contents of the buckets are removed twice daily to a distance from the hospital.

Lindula.—An unlimited quantity. A natural spring fills a small reservoir; water being conveyed through pipes to the hospital. Good. Each ward has its own bath and lavatory. Each ward has its own latrine worked on dry-earth system. The buckets are cleaned twice daily, and the contents buried at a distance from the hospital.

Madulkele.—Unlimited. Spring water which is collected into a cemented reservoir and brought down to hospital in pipes. Pure. Eight bathrooms, four for males and four for females. Twelve lavatories, six for each section which are being fly-proofed. Dry-earth system. Excreta is removed and buried some distance away from the hospital.

Maskeliya.—*Ad libitum*. Through pipes from a cemented reservoir, which is also connected by a pipe to a natural spring. Pure, as it is coming from a spring, but, nevertheless, is filtered before use. Two bathrooms for male patients, and one for female patients. Dry-earth system in use. Doulton's squatting plates. Contents of buckets removed and buried twice a day. The condition of latrines is good.

Matale.—As much as is required. The town reservoir. Good; rather hard. Baths and lavatories attached to each set of wards. There are no privies or sewers. The dry-earth system is in practice. The buckets are cleaned out daily, and the night soil buried at some distance from the hospital.

Maturata.—An unlimited supply. Spring water, which is collected into a special reservoir and conveyed to hospital by pipes. Good, pure, tasteless, colourless, odourless. Each ward has two bathrooms, large and well ventilated, galvanized tubs used to hold water for bathing purposes. Pumps fitted to each bathroom. There are open drains round each and every ward which carry off rain water. They are kept clean and flushed twice a day. The lavatories are clean. The dry-earth system is adopted. The excreta removed twice a day and buried.

Mulhalkale.—Unlimited quantity. From an open tank fed from the irrigation channel which taps the main oya (Kurundu) of the district. Not above suspicion, but it is boiled and filtered before use. One for females and one for males. Most of the patients prefer to bathe at the spout which is found near the hospital. Dry-earth system is in vogue. Contents of the buckets are removed twice a day or oftener and buried at a distance from the hospital by the cooly employed for the purpose. The privies are kept as clean as possible in spite of their structural drawbacks.

Nuwara Eliya.—An unlimited water supply. Town water supply. Pure; filtered before use. A bath and lavatory attached to each ward. Dry-earth system; contents removed twice a day and stored in a pan, which is conserved daily by the Board of Improvement.

- Nawalapitiya*.—Unlimited. Mountain stream in reserved area, and pipe supply from reservoir. Good. Tiled rooms and bath tubs. Dry-earth latrines fitted with Doulton's squatting plates. No sewers.
- Pussellawa*.—Unlimited. Supplied from a spring. The water is collected in a reservoir and brought down by under-ground pipes. Good. Two bathrooms for males and two for females. Each bathroom is provided with a tub daily filled with water. Dry-earth system adopted. The excreta buried at a distance from the hospital in shallow trenches.
- Ramboda*.—Unlimited quantity. From a mountain stream running along the boundary of the hospital. The water has been diverted from its course and conducted along zinc pipes to a cemented cistern, whence it flows through a tap. Pure and excellent quality. It is also filtered before use. There are four bathrooms, two for males and two for females connected to the wards by corridors. Each bathroom is provided with a tub daily filled with water. There are two latrines, one for males and one for females on the dry-earth system. The excreta are removed twice a day and buried some distance away from the hospital in trenches.
- Teldeniya*.—Unlimited, except during the dry seasons when drinking water is scarce. Drinking water from the town reservoir, failing which from the stream close by, which is also used for bathing purposes. Reservoir water good. Bathrooms attached to male and female wards, but convalescent patients prefer to bathe in the river close to the hospital grounds. Dry-earth system. Buckets are removed twice a day and buried after disinfection. Drains in a very unsatisfactory condition.
- Uda Pussellawa*.—Unlimited quantity. Filtered water service by means of Jewell's filter installed about the middle of the year; the water from the stream, which takes its rise high above in the hills, is stored in a tank protected with barbed wire fence and carried through a main pipe to a cistern, and from there to the Jewell's filter; the filtered water is stored in a mosquito-proofed reservoir from where the water is carried and distributed to the wards and hospital buildings by several conduit (lead) pipes. Water is wholesome and of good quality, but the good flavour of the fresh spring water is covered by the alum, which is used as coagulum for filtering purposes. Permanent bathrooms attached to each of the wards, and zinc baths are placed. Dry-earth system. Doulton's squatting plates are in use. The condition of the latrines is clean.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

- Balapitiya*.—Unlimited. A well in hospital ground. Poor in quality; it is boiled and filtered before use. There are two bathrooms, one for male and the other for female patients. But patients prefer bathing in the sea close by. Dry-earth latrines for male and female patients respectively. They are fly-proofed. There are no privies. The night soil is buried in a place reserved for the purpose in the hospital burial ground, about 200 yards away from the hospital.
- Deniyaya*.—An unlimited supply. Reservoir. Good. Four bathrooms, two for males and two for females. Eight latrines, four for males and four for females. Dry-earth system. Latrines are fly-proofed with Doulton's squatting plates.
- Galle*.—Unlimited. Water supplied through pipes from Hiyare reservoir for bathing and washing purposes. Drinking water supplied from a well at Labuduwa. Drinking water good. Bathrooms and lavatories are attached to wards. Dry-earth system. Night soil dealt with by the Municipality.
- Hambantota*.—Unlimited. Wells by the sea. Water is supplied by a contractor. Good. There is a bathroom, where water is stored in a tub. Dry-earth system. There are two fly-proof latrines. The excreta are removed twice daily and buried in the jungle away from the hospital.
- Matara*.—Unlimited. Local Board well, about a mile from the hospital, reserved for the supply of drinking water. Chalky, and needs boiling, and has been condemned by the Public Analyst as unfit for drinking purposes. Bathrooms attached to the latrines; but the convalescent patients are sent to the river adjoining the hospital for bathing. No privies; latrines are on the dry-earth system, and the night soil is removed daily by the Local Board and buried out of town.
- Tangalla*.—*Ad libitum* during the rains. About four gallons in dry weather. From two wells in town. Good. A bathroom and a dry-earth closet is attached to wards Nos. 1 and 2. Dry-earth system; clean.
- Tissamaharama*.—*Ad libitum* during rainy weather. During dry season (7 months) water is scarce. Irrigation channel which runs by the hospital. Fairly satisfactory. Drinking water is boiled and filtered before use. Bathroom attached to each ward. Patients prefer to bathe in the channel, running by the hospital. Each ward has got a separate latrine. The dry-earth system is in use. The excreta are removed twice daily and buried at a distance from the hospital.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

- Jaffna*.—Unlimited. Wells. Good. Separate bathrooms and latrines for males and females near the respective wards. Separate latrines for males and females which are conducted on the dry-earth system. The contents of the buckets are removed and buried at a good distance away from the hospital.
- Mannar*.—A gallon and a half of pure water for cooking and drinking purposes. Good water by pipes from a well about a mile and a half from the hospital. Drinking water is of a good quality and palatable. For bathing and washing purposes, somewhat brackish water is obtained from a well in the premises. Two bathrooms, each provided with a bath, one for male and the other for the females. There are two sets of latrines, with three closets, and are provided with Doulton's squatting plates. The closets are always kept clean and free from smells. One set of latrines is used by the males and the other by the females.
- Mantota*.—Limited (two gallons for each patient for drinking and cooking and as much as is required for dispensing) and unlimited for bathing. Water for drinking, cooking, and dispensing is obtained from a public well, which is about quarter mile from the hospital, and that for bathing is taken from a well in the hospital premises. Water for drinking, cooking, and dispensing is good and wholesome; that used for bathing is brackish and unfit for drinking and cooking. There are two outhouses, one for males and the other for females. Each is divided into two compartments. One fixed with wooden seats on cement concrete used as latrine, and the other supplied with galvanized zinc tubs used as bathroom. Is worked on dry-earth system. The excreta is removed twice daily, or oftener when required, and buried at a considerably good distance from the hospital.

Mullaitivu.—An unlimited supply. From two wells in the hospital premises. Fair; drinking water as a rule boiled and filtered before use. There are four bathrooms, two for each sex, provided with cemented cisterns, which are filled with water from the wells through spouts. There are two latrines, one for each sex, which are worked on the dry-earth system. The excreta are removed twice daily, or oftener when required, and buried in the jungle at a considerable distance from the hospital.

Point Pedro.—Unlimited. From two wells in the hospital premises. Is clean, transparent, and wholesome, boiled and filtered for drinking purposes. Three male wards and one female ward: two of the male wards are provided each with a permanent outhouse, divided into two compartments, one being used as a latrine and the other, with a cemented cistern, used as bathroom. The other male and female wards are provided each with a building connected with the verandah, and which is divided into three compartments, two being provided with squatting plates and used as latrines, the other being furnished each with a bathing zinc tub and used as a bathroom. Three male latrines and one female latrine; these are conducted on the dry-earth system. The excreta is disinfected and removed twice a day, or oftener when required, and buried at a considerable distance from the hospital.

Talaimannar.—Unlimited. Supplied by pipes from a well about a quarter of a mile away from hospital. Good. Each ward is provided with bathroom and lavatory. Dry-earth system. Excreta removed twice daily and burnt in incinerators. Privies kept clean.

Vavuniya.—Sufficient quantity. From two wells in the hospital. Fairly good. Two bathrooms, one for each sex, with satisfactory arrangements. There are three latrines, two for males and one for females, conducted on dry-earth system. The excreta are disinfected and removed twice daily, and oftener when required, and buried in the jungle at a considerable distance away from the hospital.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Batticaloa.—As much as is required. Pipe service from a well at the Batticaloa Bar. Good. There are five bathrooms and five lavatories. There are no privies, but there are five latrines conducted on the dry-earth system.

Kalmunai.—An unlimited supply, except during the dry season, when the water is supplied by the hospital contractor. From the wells in the hospital premises. Pure and good for all purposes. Drinking water is boiled and filtered before use. Each ward has a bathroom and latrine attached to it. Each ward has a separate latrine conducted on dry-earth system with liberal supply of disinfectants. Latrines are kept scrupulously clean, and excreta removed twice a day and buried at a good distance from the premises in the jungle adjoining the hospital.

Kalmunai Leper.—An unlimited supply, except during the dry season, when the water is supplied by the hospital contractor. From the wells in the hospital premises. Pure and good for all purposes. Drinking water is boiled and filtered before use. Each ward has a bathroom and latrine attached to it. Each ward has a separate latrine, conducted on the dry-earth system, with a liberal supply of disinfectants. Latrines are kept scrupulously clean, and the excreta removed twice a day and buried a good distance from the premises in the jungle adjoining the hospital.

Mahaoya.—Except during two months of the year, when there is usually a great scarcity of water owing to the drought, the water available is plentiful, and can be supplied *ad libitum*. Surface wells for drinking purposes, and for bathing and washing river water, whenever patients are sufficiently convalescent to go down to the river. Fairly good. The well is sufficiently protected from pollution. However the water is muddy, and has to be boiled and filtered before use. There are two bathrooms, one for each ward. Each bathroom is provided with a tub, which is kept filled with water for washing and bathing purposes. Dry-earth system. Buckets emptied and cleaned twice daily.

Trincomalee.—Unlimited. A well in the premises supplies the water for washing and bathing purposes. Drinking water is obtained from a well outside the hospital. The water in the hospital well is brackish, and the other good. There is a bathroom for each sex close to the wards, furnished with a bath, which is filled as often as required. Some of the patients bathe in the sea, which is quite close to the hospital. There are no sewers and no privies. There are two latrines worked on the dry-earth system. The buckets are emptied twice daily.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Chilaw.—Sufficient for all purposes. Drinking water is supplied by the contractor from the well on the seabeach. Good. Patients bathe in water from the well in the premises of the hospital; a cement bathing tub is built near the well. Dry-earth system. Buckets removed every morning and buried outside the Local Board limits.

Dandagamuwa.—An unlimited quantity, except during the drought, when the hospital well runs dry. A well in the hospital premises; water is boiled and filtered before using. Saline. There are two bathrooms and two latrines attached to female general and male ulcer wards; one for males and the other for females. Latrines are worked under dry-earth system, and are in charge of a cooly. The excreta are removed twice daily and buried at a distance in the neighbouring jungle.

Kurunegala.—*Ad libitum*. Two wells within the hospital premises. Good. Tubs placed in the bathrooms are available for warm baths. Patients prefer to bathe in the stream passing by the hospital premises. A sufficient number of lavatories are conveniently situated for the use of the different wards. Rubbish, &c., are daily collected and removed outside the premises and burnt. Dry-earth system is carefully carried out. The excreta are removed twice daily and buried in an estate adjoining the hospital premises.

Marawila.—Unlimited. Wells. Good, boiled and filtered before drinking. Two sets of latrines, one for males and one for females. Two bathrooms, one for males and one for females. Dry-earth system.

Nikaweratiya.—Ample. Hospital well. Good. Two bathrooms, one in connection with the male ward and the other with the female ward. There are two latrines on the dry-earth system, one for the males and the other for females. The excreta are removed every morning and evening and buried in trenches a good distance away from the hospital.

Puttalam.—Unlimited. A cistern-well in the hospital premises fed by an underground pipe from a reservoir. A spring half a mile distant from the hospital supplies the water to the reservoir. Fair. Water is boiled and filtered. Water is kept in tubs for bathing and washing purposes. There are four bathrooms, two for males and two for female patients. There are six fly-proof latrines, with Doulton's squatting plates. There is a latrine of the old type for parangi male patients. The latrines are conducted on the dry-earth system. The contents are removed twice daily and buried away from the hospital premises.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Anuradhapura.—Unlimited. Two wells in the hospital premises. Indifferent. There are five bathrooms, four for males and one for females. Dry-earth system. The contents of the buckets are removed twice daily and buried at some distance from the hospital.

Mihintale.—About 15 gallons of water for each patient. Drinking water is brought from the tank by the water cooly, well water is used for drinking and other purposes. Well water is brackish. Drinking water is filtered through the Berkefeld filters before use. Patients bathe in the hospital premises. There are three bathrooms, two for males and one for females. Dry-earth system. Contents removed and buried twice daily some distance from the hospital; and in good order.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Alutnuwara.—Unlimited. Mahaweli-ganga river. Good. Bathrooms are attached to each block of wards. Dry-earth system; clean.

Badulla.—Unlimited supply. Two reservoirs in the hospital grounds supplied from a mountain spring by pipes. Good. Eight bathrooms with water service. Dry-earth; clean.

Buttala.—*Ad libitum*. A well close to the hospital and a river running by the hospital grounds. Good. Patients who can help themselves bathe in the river, except those who require special baths. Dry-earth system; clean.

Haputale.—Unlimited. From a stream in the forest adjoining the hospital. Good. Water laid on to the hospital by pipes. Dry-earth system. Condition of privies good.

Koslanda.—About 40 gallons. A main spring half a mile away. Pure, slightly hard. Three bathrooms attached to male wards and two to female wards. There are no lavatories. No sewers or privies. The dry-earth system is adopted, and the excreta removed twice daily and buried in trenches.

Lunugala.—Unlimited. A stream about two miles away from the hospital. Water is conducted by a system of under-ground pipes. Good. There are five bathrooms provided with tubs for the use of the patients. Dry-earth system. Night soil is removed twice daily, or oftener, and buried in trenching grounds.

Medagama.—Unlimited. From a well in hospital grounds. Good. Water for bathing is obtained from a stream which runs along the boundary of the hospital grounds. Dry-earth system.

Monaragala.—Quantity available varies according to atmospheric conditions. Rainfall collected into cement tanks from the roof area of hospital buildings. Good, pure, tasteless, and odourless. There are nine lavatories and seven baths attached to wards opening into a passage leading to the verandah round the wards. Open cemented drains round all the buildings. The privies are clean; dry-earth system is adopted; Doulton's squatting plates are fitted to the privies. Excreta removed twice a day and buried at a distance from the hospital.

Passara.—Unlimited supply. From the water system installation from a protected hill top and led through pipes to a concrete reservoir in the hospital premises and then served by pipes. Wholesome. Two bathrooms for the male ward and two bathrooms for the female ward with water taps. Dry-earth system. The excreta is removed and buried outside.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Balangoda.—*Ad libitum*. Spring water is collected into a reservoir and led in pipe into the hospital. Satisfactory. Bathrooms are attached to all the wards. Each room is provided with a tub which can be filled at will. Each ward has a latrine attached. Excreta are removed daily to a remote locality and buried in trenches.

Karawanella.—An unlimited quantity. Two wells in the hospital premises, and the Kelani river in the vicinity of the hospital. Pure. Well water alone is filtered for drinking purposes. There are separate bathrooms for males and females with tubs. The Kelani river, in the vicinity of the hospital, also affords convalescent patients a resort for bathing. Dry-earth system. The excreta are removed and buried twice a day at some distance from the hospital.

Kegalla.—Sufficient quantity. Well water. Pure. Water is pumped from the well into a tank erected at a higher level from the tank pipes lead to bathrooms and lavatories. Dry-earth. The excreta buried at a distance from the hospital.

Kolonna.—Water for cooking, washing, and other purposes abundant. Well water which is used for drinking is insufficient as the well runs dry during the hot season. A well in the hospital premises, and a stream running behind the hospital. Hard. Boiled and filtered before using for drinking purposes. Water carried in buckets to lavatories. Convalescent patients bathe in the river. Dry-earth system. Privies kept clean. Excreta removed and buried twice a day at a distance from the hospital.

Kendangamuwa.—Enough for use freely. A well in the hospital premises. Indifferent. Patients who are convalescent go to the river for baths. Lavatories are up to date, and mosquito-proofed. Open sewerage; very clean.

Rakwana.—Unlimited. Drinking water is obtained from a well, which is boiled, and filtered through Berkefeld filter. Good. Each ward has its own bathroom, containing a zinc bath, which is filled every morning with water. Dry-earth system of latrines. Buckets are emptied twice daily, and the excreta are buried at a distance from the hospital.

Ratnapura.—Unlimited. Water is laid on the premises by means of pipes from about half a mile away in the hills. Excellent. There are bathrooms for male and female patients, most of whom prefer bathing in the river which runs by the hospital. No sewers. The latrines for male and female patients are conducted on the dry-earth system. The excreta are removed daily and buried in the jungle.

Undugoda.—Sufficient quantity. Natural springs. Pure. Water service provided to bathrooms by means of a system of pipes. Dry-earth. The excreta is buried at a considerable distance from the hospital, low Doulton's squatting plates fixed at floor level.

QUESTION III.

Give the Number of Visits of Inspection paid to the Hospital during the Year.

Specifying the character of the Visit in respect to notice.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.		
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.	By a Government Inspector.	By the Official Visitors.
WESTERN PROVINCE.			
<i>Avissawella.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	Four: two by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	None
<i>De Soyse Lying-in Home, Maradana.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Several by Principal Civil Medical Officer and Provincial Surgeon, Western Province
<i>Female Branch Hospital, Borella.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	None
<i>General Hospital, Colombo.</i>			
By Appointment ..	Visited by His Excellency the Governor	Frequently by Principal Civil Medical Officer	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	None
<i>Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Several by His Excellency the Governor, Principal Civil Medical Officer, and Provincial Surgeon, Western Province
<i>Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Colombo.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Several by His Excellency the Governor, Principal Civil Medical Officer, and Provincial Surgeon, Western Province
<i>Police Hospital, Borella.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	Three by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	Nine by Inspector-General of Police; one by Deputy Inspector-General of Police; four by Superintendent of Police; two by the Assistant Superintendent of Police
<i>Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	One	Several	None
<i>Leper Asylum, Hendala.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor, one by Assistant Colonial Secretary	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	None
<i>Ingiriya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	His Excellency the Governor	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	Two by Hospital Visitors
<i>Kalutara.</i>			
By Appointment ..	One	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Three
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	By Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Provincial Surgeon very often.
Of Surprise ..	None	None	None
<i>Moratuwa.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	Two by Provincial Surgeon	None

Specifying the character of the Visit in respect to notice.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.		
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.	By a Government Inspector.	By the Official Visitor.
WESTERN PROVINCE— <i>contd.</i>			
<i>Neboda.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara
<i>Negombo.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	One by Government Agent; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer; three by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	None
<i>Panadure.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	One	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	None
<i>Cooly Camp Hospital, Ragama.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	None	Four by Principal Civil Medical Officer; five by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province
<i>Watupitiwala.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	None
CENTRAL PROVINCE.			
<i>Dambulla.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province	None
<i>Deltota.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Six by Hospital Visitors	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Acting Director of Public Works
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	None	None
<i>Dikoya.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province	Five by Hospital Visitor
<i>Dimbula.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province	One by Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya
<i>Dolosbage.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer	One by Director of Public Works
<i>Gampola.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	Two by His Excellency the Governor	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province	Three by Planting Visitors
<i>Kandy.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	Two	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer; several by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province	None
<i>Lindula.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer	Four by Planting Visitors
<i>Madulkele.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province
<i>Maskeliya.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Acting Director of Public Works	Nine
<i>Matale.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province; two by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Assistant Government Agent	None
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	One by Acting Chief Justice; one by Director, Anchylostomiasis Campaign	Three

Specifying the character of the Visit in respect to notice.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.		
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.	By a Government Inspector.	By the Official Visitor.
CENTRAL PROVINCE—cont d.			
<i>Maturata.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	One by Planting Visitor
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer	None
<i>Mulhalkele.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	None
<i>Nuwara Eliya.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province	One by Government Agent, Central Province
<i>Nawalapitiya.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	One by Government Agent	Two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer
<i>Pussellawa.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Director of Public Works	None
<i>Ramboda.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon; two by Principal Civil Medical Officer	Two by Planting Visitors
<i>Teldeniya.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province	One by Government Agent; one by Hospital Visitor
<i>Uda Pussellawa.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer	Three by Planting Visitors
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			
<i>Balapitiya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon	One by the Planting Official Visitor
<i>Deniyaya.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	Three by Planting Visitors	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Southern Province; one by Assistant Government Agent, Matara; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer
<i>Galle.</i>			
By Appointment ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; several by Provincial Surgeon, Southern Province	None
<i>Hambantota.</i>			
By Appointment ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Southern Province	None
<i>Matara.</i>			
By Appointment ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	Two by Provincial Surgeon	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer	None
<i>Tangalla.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Provincial Surgeon, Southern Province	None
<i>Tissamaharama.</i>			
By Appointment ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Colonial Auditor	None
NORTHERN PROVINCE.			
<i>Jaffna.</i>			
By Appointment ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon	None
<i>Mannar.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Northern Province	None
Of Surprise ..	One	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer	One by Assistant Government Agent, Mannar; one by Director of Public Works
<i>Mantota.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Northern Province; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer	One by Government Agent, Northern Province; one by Assistant Government Agent, Mannar
<i>Mullaittivu.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer	One by Director of Public Works

Specifying the character of the Visit in respect to notice.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.		
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.	By a Government Inspector.	By the Official Visitor.
NORTHERN PROVINCE— <i>contd.</i>			
<i>Point Pedro.</i> Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon	One by Government Agent; one by Director of Public Works
<i>Talaimannar.</i> Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	One by Assistant Government Agent, Mannar; one by Government Agent, Northern Province	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Northern Province; two by Principal Civil Medical Officer
<i>Vavuniya.</i> Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Northern Province	One by Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu; one by Director of Public Works
EASTERN PROVINCE.			
<i>Batticaloa.</i> Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Eastern Province	One by Government Agent, Eastern Province; one by Director of Public Works
<i>Kalmunai.</i> Of Surprise ..	None	None	Three by Government Agent; two by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Director of Public Works; two by Provincial Surgeon
<i>Leper Hospital, Kalmunai.</i> Of Surprise ..	None	None	Three by Government Agent; two by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Director of Public Works; two by Provincial Surgeon
<i>Mahaoya.</i> By Appointment ..	None	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer	Two by Government Agent, Eastern Province
Of Surprise ..	None	Three by Provincial Surgeon, Eastern Province	One by Director of Public Works
<i>Trincomalee.</i> Of Surprise ...	None	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by the Provincial Surgeon	One by Government Agent; one by Assistant Government Agent
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.			
<i>Chilaw.</i> By Appointment ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; five by Provincial Surgeon, North-Western Province	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Government Agent, North-Western Province	None
<i>Dandugamuwa.</i> Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon	One by Government Agent
<i>Kurunegala.</i> Of Surprise ..	One	Two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer	One
<i>Marawila.</i> Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; three by Provincial Surgeon, North-Western Province	One by Government Agent, North-Western Province
<i>Nikaweratiya.</i> Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; three by Provincial Surgeon	Two by Government Agent, Kurunegala; one by Director of Public Works
<i>Puttalam.</i> By Appointment ..	None	Three by Provincial Surgeon, North-Western Province	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Government Agent, North-Western Province
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.			
<i>Anuradhapura.</i> Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer	None
<i>Mihintale.</i> Of Surprise ..	None	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Government Agent; three by Provincial Surgeon

Specifying the character of the Visit in respect to notice.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.		
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.	By a Government Inspector.	By the Official Visitor.
PROVINCE OF UVA.			
<i>Alutnuwara.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Province of Uva	One by Government Agent, Province of Uva
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer	None
<i>Badulla.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	One
Of Surprise ..	One	None	Four
<i>Buttala.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	One by Provincial Surgeon	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer ; one by Provincial Surgeon	One by Government Agent
<i>Haputale.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer and Provincial Surgeon
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Unofficial Visitor
<i>Koslanda.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Province of Uva
Of Surprise ..	None	One by District Inspector from Audit Office; one by Inspecting Medical Officer	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Government Agent, Province of Uva
<i>Lunugala.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	One by Provincial Surgeon	One by Planting Visitor
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer ; four by Provincial Surgeon ; one by Director of Public Works	Two by Planting Visitors
<i>Medagama.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	One by Provincial Surgeon	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon; two by Principal Civil Medical Officer	Two by Government Agent; one by Director of Public Works
<i>Monaragala.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Province of Uva	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Government Agent, Province of Uva; two by Director of Public Works	One by Planting Visitor
<i>Passara.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	One by Unofficial Visitor
Of Surprise ..	None	Three	None
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.			
<i>Balangoda.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Government Agent	Three by Unofficial Visitors
<i>Karawanella.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa	None
<i>Kegalla.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Provincial Surgeon
<i>Kolonna.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Government Agent	None
<i>Kendangamuwa.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	Three by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Government Agent	Two by Planting Official Visitors
<i>Rakwana.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon	One by Government Agent; one by Assistant Government Agent
<i>Ratnapura.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon	None
<i>Undugoda.</i>			
Of Surprise ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Province of Sabaragamuwa

QUESTION III.—*contd.*

- I.—In reference to the above Table, state whether or not the Register Books were produced on every occasion, and, if not, on how many occasions they were not so produced.
- II.—And if on any occasion when they were examined they were found not to be properly made up to date of examination.
- III.—State also how many reports of the following kinds have come under the notice of the Governor :—
- (a) Reports of a Financial and Statistical kind, especially such as show the system on which Money and Store Accounts are kept and audited.
 - (b) Reports by persons charged with the immediate management of the hospital.
 - (c) Reports by a Government Inspector, independent of the governing authority of the hospital. (Append copies of his reports, if any.)

ANSWERS.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

- Avissawella*.—I. They were produced when the Provincial Surgeon visited. II. Always up to date. III. None.
- De Soysa Lying-in Home, Maradana*.—I. Produced. II. None. III. None.
- Female Branch Hospital, Borella*.—I. Always produced. II. No. III. Nil.
- General Hospital, Colombo*.—I. Yes. II. Yes. III. Nil.
- Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo*.—I. Yes, produced once at the usual half-yearly inspection. II. Nil. III. Nil.
- Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Colombo*.—I. Yes, produced once at the usual half-yearly inspection. II. Nil. III. Nil.
- Police Hospital, Borella*.—I. Produced when called for. II. No. III. No.
- Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo*.—I. Yes, produced. II. Always properly made up. III. None.
- Leper Asylum, Hendala*.—I. They were produced. II. Not on any occasion. III. None.
- Ingiriya Hospital*.—I. Yes, but were examined only by the Principal Civil Medical Officer and by Provincial Surgeon. II. No. III. None.
- Kalutara Hospital*.—I. Produced when called for. II. No. III. No.
- Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta*.—I. Produced whenever called for. II. No. III. None.
- Moratuwa Hospital*.—I. Produced. II. Duly made up to date. III. Nil.
- Neboda Hospital*.—I. They were produced on every occasion. II. Always properly made up to date. III. None.
- Negombo Hospital*.—I. Yes, books were produced. II. They were properly made up to date. III. Nil.
- Panadure Hospital*.—I. Produced on all occasions. II. Made up to date. III. Nil.
- Cooly Camp Hospital, Ragama*.—I. Produced whenever called for. II. No. III. Nil.
- Watupitiwala Hospital*.—I. Produced when called for. II. No. III. Nil.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

- Dambulla Hospital*.—I. The books were produced on every occasion. II. The books were always kept up to date. III. Nil.
- Deltota Hospital*.—I. Always produced. II. Always found up to date. III. Nil.
- Dikoya Hospital*.—I. Books were produced. II. They were found properly made up to date. III. Nil.
- Dimbula Hospital*.—I. Produced on all occasions. II. Always up to date. III. Nil.
- Dolosbage Hospital*.—I. Books were produced on every occasion. II. They were found to be properly made up to date. III. Nil.
- Gampola Hospital*.—I. They were always produced. II. They were always found made up to date. III. Nil.
- Kandy Hospital*.—I. The books were produced on every occasion. II. They were always found to be made up to date. III. Nil.
- Lindula Hospital*.—I. Produced on all occasions. II. Always made up to date. III. Nil.
- Madulkele Hospital*.—I. Produced on all occasions. II. Found up to date. III. None.
- Maskeliya Hospital*.—I. Produced. II. No. III. Nil.
- Matale Hospital*.—I. Yes, at the visits of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Provincial Surgeon. II. No. III. None.
- Maturata Hospital*.—I. The books were produced and were examined by the Provincial Surgeon on every visit. II. They were found neat, well kept, and up to date. III. None.
- Mulhalkale*.—I. Books produced on every occasion. II. Found properly made up and kept up to date. III. Nil.
- Nuwara Eliya Hospital*.—I. Yes, produced on every occasion. II. No. III. None.
- Nawalapitiya Hospital*.—I. Registers produced at every time when required. II. No. III. None.
- Pussellawa Hospital*.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. Found to be properly made up to date. III. None.
- Ramboda Hospital*.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. Always found up to date. III. Nil.
- Teldeniya Hospital*.—I. Always produced on the visits of Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Provincial Surgeon. II. Found up to date. III. Nil.
- Uda Pussellawa Hospital*.—I. Produced when required. II. No. III. Nil.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Balapitiya Hospital.—I. Yes. II. No. III. Nil.

Deniyaya Hospital.—I. Produced on all occasions. II. Made up to date. III. None.

Galle Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion when called for. II. No. III. None.

Hambantota Hospital.—I. Produced. II. Made up to date. III. Nil.

Matara Hospital.—I. Yes, produced. II. Found made up to date. III. Nil.

Tangalla Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. Always found to be properly made and up to date. III. Nil.

Tissamaharama Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion when called for. II. Found made up to date. III. None.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna Hospital.—I. Produced. II. No. III. None.

Mannar Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. No. III. Nil.

Mantota Hospital.—I. Produced on all occasions. II. All were found properly made up to date. III. None.

Mullaittivu Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion when called for. II. Always found made up to date. III. None.

Point Pedro Hospital.—I. Produced when called for. II. Found properly made up to date. III. Nil.

Talaimannar Port Hospital.—I. Produced whenever called for. II. Nil. III. Nil.

Vavuniya Hospital.—I. Produced when called for. II. Found properly kept up to date. III. None.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Batticaloa Hospital.—I. Produced when called for. II. They were always properly made up and up to date. III. Nil.

Kalmunai Hospital.—I. Produced when called for. II. No. III. Nil.

Kalmunai Leper Hospital.—I. Produced when called for. II. No. III. Nil.

Mahaoya Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion when called for. II. They were found always properly made up to date of examination. III. Nil.

Trincomalee Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. Found properly made up to date. III. None.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Chilaw Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion when called for. II. No. III. No.

Dandagamuwa Hospital.—I. Produced on all occasions whenever they were called for. II. Always found up to date. III. Nil.

Kurunegala Hospital.—I. Produced on all occasions when called for. II. Always found kept up to date. III. Nil.

Marawila Hospital.—I. Register books were produced on all occasions. II. Books were found always properly made up to date of examination. III. Nil.

Nikaweratiya Hospital.—I. Books were produced for the Provincial Surgeon only. II. Up to date. III. Nil.

Puttalam Hospital.—I. Produced. II. Properly made up to date. III. Nil.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Anuradhapura Hospital.—I. On all occasions. II. No. III. Nil.

Mihintale Hospital.—I. Books were produced on every occasion. II. Nil. III. Nil.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Alutnuwara Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. Up to date. III. No.

Badulla Hospital.—I. They were produced when called for. II. No. III. None.

Buttala Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. Up to date and well kept. III. Nil.

Haputale Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. Duly made up to date. III. Nil.

Koslanda Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. Always found up to date. III. None.

Lunugala Hospital.—I. Records were produced. II. No. III. Nil.

Medagama Hospital.—I. Produced on five occasions and not produced on three occasions. II. Kept up to date. III. Nil.

Monaragala Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. Found up to date. III. Nil.

Passara Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. They were made properly up to date. III. Nil.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Balangoda Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. Always found made up to date. III. Nil.

Karawanella Hospital.—I. They were produced on every occasion. II. No. III. None.

Kegalla Hospital.—I. Produced. II. Always found satisfactory and kept up to date. III. Nil.

Kolonna Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. Always made up to date. III. Nil.

Kendangamuwa Hospital.—I. Produced when required. II. Were found up to date. III. Nil.

Rakwana Hospital.—I. Produced on every occasion. II. Found properly made up to date of inspection. III. Nil.

Ratnapura Hospital.—I. Books produced. II. In good order and up to date of examination. III. Nil.

Undugoda Hospital.—I. Produced. II. Always found to be correct and up to date. III. None.

QUESTION IV.

Table of Cases of each kind of Disease treated in the Hospitals in the Year, with the Number of Deaths from each such Disease.

Province and District.	I.					II.—Local Diseases.											TOTAL.						
	General Diseases, A.	General Diseases, B.	General Diseases, C.	General Diseases, D.	General Diseases, E.	General Diseases, F.	1.—Nervous System.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory Sys-tem.	6.—Respiratory Sys-tem.	7.—Digestive Sys-tem.	8.—Lymphatic Sys-tem.	9.—Urinary System.	10.—Generative Sys-tem.		11.—Organs of Loco-motion.	12.—Connective Tissue.	13.—Skin.	III.—Poisons.	IV.—Injuries.	Other Diseases.
Western Province.																							
Avisawella	358	..	32	139	..	..	32	2	2	2	3	68	360	4	13	46	7	249	19	5	158	..
De Soysa Lying-in Home, Maradana	35	..	11	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	15	105	..	1	6	..	14	..	5	11	..
Female Branch Hospital, Borella	5	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	18	..	..	1406	..	..	..	..	1	..
General Hospital, Colombo	2,023	51	513	828	175	223	589	..	..	50	354	688	1,454	..	339	94	38	779	..	..	..	..
Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo	198	19	276	5	24	9	52	..	..	..	7	189	270	..	62	3	2	120	..	..	31	209
Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Colombo	117	105	..	48	..	..	23	2	1	..	13	104	67	5	30	207	2	16	27	..	57	..
Police Hospital, Borella	9	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	16	10	..	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo	134	151	1	33	..	..	17	9	6	..	..	86	180	2	15	2	6	15	51	..	43	..
Leper Asylum, Hendala	28	26	..	5	..	..	8	18	1	1	14	30	63	..	2	1	..	..	4	..	6	..
Ingiriya	434	..	1	48	..	33	6	..	..	..	..	41	152	..	26	..	2	52	71	..	78	..
Kalutara	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1008	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moratuwa	..	..	..	497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neboda	245	..	12	37	2	23	3	9	1	..	2	70	174	..	23	13	5	..	135	2	79	..	
Negombo	16	..	3	21	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	17	28	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	3	..
Panadure	232	..	30	8	..	..	32	7	3	1	..	30	219	5	5	74	2	178	19	7	222	..
Cooly Camp Hospital, Ragama	17	..	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	43	..	..	2	..	6	1	1	11	..
Watupitiwala	1,568	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	59
	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	158	..	42	13	..	4	9	..	..	..	1	26	143	..	20	32	..	54	12	1	114	..
	15	..	14	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	6	15	..	4	5	..	2	..	..	3	..
	238	..	31	83	4	35	18	..	..	..	9	35	267	..	16	24	3	235	..	4	148	30
	39	..	8	1	..	..	25	1	..	..	3	12	67	13	6	5	..	31	255	1	210	8
	408	79	..	113	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	84	116	..	42	68	..	1	..	1	156	..
	25	18	..	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	17	26	..	5	1	..	12	..	..	8	..
	114	61	42	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	26	14	..	3	17	..	..	..	53	156	..
	10	8	6	30	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	12	12	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	3	..
	62	..	2	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	1	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	208	1	24	24	3	24	43	..	2	..	14	31	28	..	18	9	5	14	139	1	130	..	
	8	..	8	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	3	..

Central Province.

Central Province.		No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of 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Southern Province.

Southern Province.																						
Balapitiya	{ No. of cases ..	89	4	39	5	3	13	117	1	10	4	2	3	119	3	144	..	
	{ " of deaths..	13	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	25	..	2	..	..	1	4	1	4	..
Deniyaya	{ No. of cases ..	181	3	39	..	..	4	10	1	1	33	67	2	3	11	3	24	107	..	59	..
	{ " of deaths..	21	3	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	21	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	3	..
Galle	{ No. of cases ..	488	2	599	95	..	47	242	13	4	149	220	9	78	114	45	146	414	8	324	..	
	{ " of deaths..	26	..	43	1	..	2	..	..	..	14	27	..	9	2	..	3	4	11	11	..
Hambantota	{ No. of cases ..	70	1	7	..	13	6	1	..	..	18	26	..	..	9	1	..	28	..	20	..
	{ " of deaths..	11	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matara	{ No. of cases ..	108	8	94	..	..	7	4	..	1	15	65	..	22	5	4	15	116	12	214	..
	{ " of deaths..	4	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	13	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	8	..

* Six admitted with child, three admitted with mother

Province and District.	I.					II.—Local Diseases.										TOTAL.																	
	General Diseases, F.					General Diseases, E.											Other Diseases.	IV.—Injuries.	III.—Poisons.														
	General Diseases, A.					General Diseases, B.					General Diseases, C.									General Diseases, D.					General Diseases, E.								
General Diseases, A.					General Diseases, B.					General Diseases, C.					General Diseases, D.					General Diseases, E.													
Southern Province—contd.																																	
Tangalla	131	7	224	21	..	16	..	5	2	11	3	23	4	..	27	10	1	15	10	6	107	1	116	..	472								
Tissamaharama	19								
.. { No. of cases	470								
.. { „ of deaths	45								
Northern Province.																																	
Jaffna	371	15	232	8	98	4	141	5	81	6	171	5	208	10	38	51	12	4	13	48	35	107	1	242	72	1,172							
Mannar	57								
Mantota	437								
Mullaivittu	32								
Point Pedro	5								
Talaimannar	14								
Vavuniya	27								
.. { No. of cases	475								
.. { „ of deaths	13								
.. { No. of cases	298								
.. { „ of deaths	13								
.. { No. of cases	271								
.. { „ of deaths	12								
.. { No. of cases	442								
.. { „ of deaths	3								
Eastern Province.																																	
Batticaloa	318	3	317	17	41	4	50	3	192	3	16	11	34	1	21	30	135	5	19	7	243	41	73	3	973								
Kalmunai	40								
Kalmunai Leper Hospital	1,172								
Mahaoya	34								
Trincomalee	41								
.. { No. of cases	4								
.. { „ of deaths	228								
.. { No. of cases	13								
.. { „ of deaths	486								
.. { No. of cases	21								
.. { „ of deaths								
North-Western Province.																																	
Chilaw	188	10	177	..	..	19	3	13	..	..	39	39	..	6	6	4	..	75	..	72	..	..	..	..	476
Dandagamuwa	46								
.. { No. of cases	488								
.. { „ of deaths	37								

[illegible]

Table of Cases of Yellow Fever or other Endemic Fever, Plague, Typhus, Smallpox, Scarlatina, Cholera, Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever, Erysipelas, or Pyæmia, occurring amongst Patients, and also amongst Officers.

Hospital and Name of Disease.	Occurring amongst Patients.			Occurring amongst Officers.			
	Number of Cases.	In case of Patients attacked <i>while in Hospital</i> , state how long the person had been in Hospital before his attack, and for what Disease he was admitted.	Number of Deaths.	Resident Officers.		Non-Resident Officers.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
WESTERN PROVINCE.							
Avissawella Hospital:— Erysipelas ..	2	Admitted for Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—
De Soysa Lying-in Hospital, Maradana ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female Branch Hospital, Borella ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Hospital, Colombo ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo:— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	13	—	9	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Colombo:— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	14	—	4	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Police Hospital, Borella:— Plague ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leper Asylum, Hendala ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingiriya Hospital:— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	1	Admitted after attack	1	—	—	—	—
Kalutara Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta:— Plague ..	88	—	64	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	9	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cholera ..	42	—	20	—	—	—	—
Moratuwa Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neboda Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panadure Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooly Camp Hospital, Ragama	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watupitiwala Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL PROVINCE.							
Dambulla Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deltota Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dikoya Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dimbula Hospital:— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dolosbage Hospital:— Pyæmia ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

Hospital and Name of Disease.	Occurring amongst Patients.				Occurring amongst Officers.			
	Number of Cases.	In case of Patients attacked <i>while in Hospital</i> , state how long the person had been in Hospital before his attack, and for what Disease he was admitted.	Number of Deaths.	Resident Officers.		Non-Resident Officers.		
				Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
CENTRAL PROVINCE— <i>contd.</i>								
Gampola Hospital:— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Kandy Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lindula Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madulkele Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maskeliya Hospital:— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Matale Hospital:— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	2	Admitted with the disease	1	—	—	—	—	
Maturata Hospital:— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	4	Not occurred among hos- pital patients	—	—	—	—	—	
Mulhalkele Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nuwara Eliya Hospital:— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	10	Admitted for the disease	1	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ..	1	do.	—	—	—	—	—	
Nawalapitiya Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pussellawa Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ramboda Hospital:— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	14	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Teldeniya Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uda Pussellawa Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.								
Balapitiya Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Deniyaya Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Galle Hospital:— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	79	—	8	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pyæmia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hambantota Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Matara Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tangalla Hospital:— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tissamaharama Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NORTHERN PROVINCE.								
Jaffna Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mannar Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mantota Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mullaittivu Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Point Pedro Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Talaimannar Hospital:— Plague ..	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Chickenpox ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Vavuniya Hospital:— Plague Scepticæmic ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	

Hospital and Name of Disease.	Occurring amongst Patients.			Occurring amongst Officers.			
	Number of Cases.	In case of Patients attacked <i>while in Hospital</i> , state how long the person had been in Hospital before his attack, and for what Disease he was admitted.	Number of Deaths.	Resident Officers.		Non-Resident Officers.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
EASTERN PROVINCE.							
Batticaloa Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalmunai Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalmunai Leper Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahaoya Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.							
Chilaw Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dandagamuwa Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala Hospital:—							
Plague ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	5	—	3	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
Marawila Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nikaweratiya Hospital:—							
Erysipelas ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.							
Anuradhapura Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mihintale Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF UVA.							
Alutnuwara Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buttala Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haputale Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koslanda Hospital:—							
Malarial or other Endemic Fever ..	112	—	1	1	—	1	—
Lunugala Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medagama Hospital:—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
Monaragala Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passara Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.							
Balangoda Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karawanella Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kolonna Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kendangamuwa Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rakwana Hospital:—							
Erysipelas ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura Hospital:—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	7	—	2	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undugoda Hospital ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOSOLOGICAL RETURN, 1916.

Return of Diseases and Deaths during 1916 at the following institutions :—

Medical Wants Hospitals:—Deltota, Deniyaya, Dikoya, Dimbula, Dolosbage, Haputale, Karawanella, Koslanda, Lindula, Lunugala, Madulkele, Maskeliya, Monaragala, Neboda, Pussellawa, Ramboda, and Uda Pussellawa.*Civil and District Hospitals and Asylums*: Alutnuwara, Anuradhapura, Avissawella, Badulla, Balangoda, Balapitiya, Batticaloa, Buttala, Chilaw; Colombo: De Soysa Lying-in Home, Female Branch Hospital, General Hospital, Lady Havelock Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Police Hospital, Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital; Dambulla, Dandagamuwa, Galle, Gampola, Hambantota, Hendala Leper Asylum, Ingiriya, Jaffna, Kalmunai Civil, Kalmunai Leper, Kalutara, Kanatta Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kandy, Kegalla, Kendangamuwa, Kolonna, Kurunegala, Mahaoya, Mannar, Mantota, Marawila, Matale, Matara, Maturata, Medagama, Mihintale, Moratuwa, Mullaittivu, Mulhalkele, Nawalapitiya, Negombô, Nikaweratiya, Nuwara Eliya, Panadure, Passara, Point Pedro, Puttalam, Cooly Camp Hospital, Ragama, Rakwana, Ratnapura, Talaimannar, Tangalla, Teldeniya, Tissamaharama, Trincomalee, Undugoda, Vavuniya, and Watupitiwala.

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1916.

Diseases.	* Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1915.		Yearly Total for 1916.		† Total Cases treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1916.
			Admissions.	Deaths.		
I.—General Diseases—						
A.—Epidemic—						
Enteric ..	27	566	162	593	29	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria ..	107	8,517	160	8,624	152	
Acute Polio-Myelitis ..	—	66	3	66	2	
Malarial Cachexia ..	97	2,577	230	2,674	81	
Smallpox ..	—	12	2	12	—	
Measles ..	5	191	2	196	8	
Whooping Cough ..	3	13	—	16	—	
Diphtheria ..	—	3	2	3	1	
Influenza ..	13	448	1	461	10	
Acute Rheumatic Fever ..	—	32	2	32	—	
Cholera ..	—	67	34	67	—	
Dysentery ..	87	2,577	670	2,664	112	
Dengue ..	—	60	—	60	—	
Leprosy ..	433	190	45	623	457	
Parangi ..	193	6,719	33	6,912	243	
Erysipelas ..	1	92	15	93	1	
Mumps ..	3	55	—	58	3	
Varicella ..	36	1,360	6	1,396	44	
Rabies ..	—	3	2	3	—	
Tetanus ..	3	172	52	175	5	
Plague ..	6	116	89	122	3	
B.—Septic—						
Pyæmia ..	—	23	6	23	2	
Septicæmia ..	3	78	37	81	2	
C.—Tubercular—						
Pulmonary ..	156	1,435	548	1,591	30	
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	10	157	27	167	11	
D.—Venereal—						
Syphilis ..	176	2,792	53	2,968	129	
Gonorrhœa ..	56	1,606	7	1,662	85	
Rheumatism (Gonorrhœal) ..	15	335	9	350	14	
E.—Malignant Growths						
Non-malignant Growths ..	6	298	19	304	15	
Non-malignant Growths ..	9	258	16	267	19	
F.—Other General Diseases—						
Chronic Rheumatism ..	53	1,412	24	1,465	52	
Diabetes Mellitus ..	12	143	12	155	6	
Diabetes Insipidus ..	—	5	1	5	—	
Alcoholism ..	—	50	1	50	—	
Rickets ..	1	34	14	35	2	
Scurvy ..	—	3	—	3	—	
Carried over	1,511	32,465	2,284	33,976	1,518	

* I.e., the year previous to that for which the Return is made.

† "Total Cases treated" will, of course, include those remaining in Hospital at the end of the previous year.

‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

Return of Diseases and Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Diseases.	*Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1915.	Yearly Total for 1916.		†Total Cases treated.	‡Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1916.
		Admissions.	Deaths.		
Brought forward ..	1,511	32,465	2,284	33,976	1,518
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense—					
Meningitis ..	4	147	71	151	2
Sceptic Meningitis ..	—	3	2	3	—
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	1	11	1	12	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, including Hemiplegia and Paraplegia ..	20	401	76	421	20
Cerebral Thrombosis ..	—	31	1	31	—
Paralysis ..	6	66	6	72	8
Other forms of Mental Alienation ..	—	6	1	6	—
Idiocy ..	—	7	—	7	—
Mania (Chronic) ..	2	16	—	18	1
Melancholia ..	1	15	1	16	—
Dementia (Primary) ..	—	3	—	3	1
Delusional Insanity ..	—	17	1	17	—
Epilepsy ..	12	191	21	203	10
Convulsions ..	1	29	11	30	1
Neuritis ..	5	154	4	159	10
Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	2	119	9	121	3
Neuralgia ..	9	166	—	175	6
Diseases of the Eyes and Annexa ..	—	10	2	10	—
" " Conjunctiva ..	12	390	5	402	19
" " Cornea ..	34	541	23	575	37
" " Lens ..	31	360	1	391	32
" " Iris ..	2	68	—	70	3
" " Optic Nerve and Retina ..	7	58	1	65	—
Diseases of the Ear ..	—	8	—	8	—
" " External Ear ..	—	26	—	26	1
" " Middle Ear ..	2	85	3	87	—
" " Internal Ear ..	—	11	—	11	1
Diseases of the Nose ..	—	112	—	112	3
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System—					
Pericarditis ..	7	115	6	122	4
Valvular Diseases of the Heart ..	17	259	46	276	13
Other Organic Diseases of the Heart ..	4	39	9	43	—
Aneurysm ..	—	66	2	66	4
Arterio-Sclerosis ..	—	3	1	3	—
Diseases of the Lymphatic System, including Bubo ..	12	177	5	189	12
Elephantiasis Arabum ..	5	106	3	111	4
Diseases of the Spleen ..	2	123	4	125	7
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System, including Hæmorrhoids ..	6	124	6	130	4
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System—					
Laryngitis ..	4	109	3	113	3
Bronchitis ..	58	1,368	56	1,426	60
Asthma ..	25	479	16	504	24
Pneumonia Lobular ..	28	492	232	520	12
Pneumonia Lobar ..	32	1,695	699	1,727	52
Pleurisy ..	6	262	33	268	7
Empyema ..	—	50	15	50	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	4	58	9	62	3
Carried over ..	1,872	41,041	3,669	42,913	1,888

* *I.e.*, the year previous to that for which the Return is made.

† "Total Cases treated" will, of course, include those remaining in Hospital at the end of the previous year.

‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

Return of Diseases and Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Diseases.	* Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1915.		Yearly Total.		† Total Cases treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1916.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.					
Brought forward ..	1,872	41,041	3,669	42,913	1,888		

V.—Diseases of the Digestive System—

Diseases of the Teeth, Mouth, and

Gums ..	3	157	8	160	4
Tonsillitis and Quinsy ..	4	254	6	258	3
Gastric Ulcer ..	—	18	2	18	—
Duodenal Ulcer ..	—	1	1	1	—
Gastritis ..	5	147	7	152	3
Gastro-Enteritis ..	1	36	3	37	2
Enteritis ..	38	709	276	747	29
Diarrhœa ..	106	2,417	1,130	2,523	94
Anchylostomiasis ..	537	7,048	1,490	7,585	581
Ascaris Lumbricoides ..	14	524	39	538	16
Tape Worm ..	—	7	—	7	—
Other Intestinal Parasites ..	1	30	3	31	—
Appendicitis ..	8	146	9	154	5
Hernia ..	7	160	1	167	6
Hernia, Strangulated ..	3	100	13	103	3
Intestinal Obstruction ..	3	103	28	106	3
Psilosis-Sprue ..	1	23	2	24	—
Other Diseases of the Intestines ..	5	169	17	174	6
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	9	221	63	230	8
Abscess of Liver ..	1	115	19	116	4
Other Diseases of the Liver ..	9	174	18	183	2
Peritonitis ..	2	163	54	165	5
Other Diseases of the Digestive System ..	16	1,053	46	1,069	27

VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa—

Nephritis (Acute) ..	20	646	149	666	27
Nephritis (Chronic) ..	11	264	60	275	16
Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa ..	1	184	31	185	9
Diseases of the Bladder, including Cystitis ..	8	214	7	222	7
Diseases of the Male Genital Organs ..	15	616	12	631	33
Diseases of the Uterus ..	2	165	5	167	2
Uterine Tumours ..	1	6	—	7	—
Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary ..	2	40	4	42	3
Salpingitis ..	1	19	—	20	1
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	6	178	8	184	2

VII.—Puerperal State—

Ectopic Gestation ..	1	7	—	8	—
Other accidents of Pregnancy ..	—	24	5	24	2
Puerperal Hæmorrhage ..	—	1	1	1	—
Other accidents of Childbirth ..	—	17	3	17	1
Puerperal Septicæmia ..	3	169	75	172	3
Eclampsia ..	2	59	29	61	—
Placenta previa ..	—	13	1	13	—
Post Partum Hæmorrhage ..	—	5	2	5	—
Rupture of Perineum ..	1	16	2	17	1
Abortion ..	1	127	1	128	1
Miscarriage ..	1	42	2	43	—
Pregnancy ..	15	525	12	540	28
Partus ..	54	1,551	42	1,605	62
Inflammation of Breast (Mastitis) ..	1	30	1	31	2

Carried over .. 2,791 59,734 7,356 62,525 2,889

* *I.e.*, the year previous to that for which the Return is made.

† "Total Cases treated" will, of course, include those remaining in Hospital at the end of the previous year.

‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

Return of Diseases and Deaths; &c.—*contd.*

Diseases.	* Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1915.		Yearly Total. Admissions. Deaths.		† Total Cases treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1916.	
Brought forward ..	2,791	..	59,734	..	7,356	..	62,525 .. 2,889
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue—							
Gangrene ..	6	..	154	..	47	..	160 .. 10
Carbuncle ..	2	..	43	..	5	..	45 .. 1
Furuncle ..	—	..	15	..	—	..	15 .. —
Ulcers ..	367	..	8,968	..	140	..	9,335 .. 349
Abscess ..	61	..	1,336	..	40	..	1,397 .. 60
Eczema ..	18	..	565	..	2	..	583 .. 31
Pemphigus ..	1	..	17	..	2	..	18 .. —
Other Diseases of the Integument	60	..	1,542	..	30	..	1,602 .. 96
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion—							
Diseases of Bones ..	14	..	154	..	1	..	168 .. 8
Diseases of Joints ..	7	..	179	..	7	..	186 .. 10
X.—Malformations (congenital) ..							
	3	..	13	..	1	..	16 .. 1
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..							
	—	..	—	..	—	..	— .. —
XII.—Affections caused by External Causes—							
Snake Bite ..	—	..	14	..	—	..	14 .. —
Corrosive Acids ..	—	..	3	..	—	..	3 .. —
Metallic Poisons ..	—	..	12	..	—	..	12 .. —
Vegetable Alkaloids ..	—	..	32	..	6	..	32 .. 1
Ptomaine Poisoning ..	—	..	—	..	—	..	— .. —
Other Acute Poisoning ..	1	..	66	..	4	..	67 .. 1
XIII.—Ill-defined Diseases—							
Syncope ..	—	..	2	..	—	..	2 .. —
Debility ..	—	..	3,432	..	514	..	3,432 .. 128
Pyrexia ..	—	..	1	..	—	..	1 .. —
Marasmus and Asthenia ..	6	..	77	..	45	..	83 .. 3
Other Ill-defined Diseases ..	41	..	5,667	..	331	..	5,708 .. 405
Not specified ..	6	..	243	..	31	..	249 .. 6
XIV.—Injuries—							
A.—General—							
Burns and Scalds ..	19	..	407	..	90	..	426 .. 23
Multiple ..	8	..	132	..	17	..	140 .. 5
Exhaustion ..	—	..	4	..	2	..	4 .. —
Shock ..	—	..	23	..	5	..	23 .. 2
B.—Local Injuries—							
Wounds, incised ..	39	..	1,031	..	7	..	1,070 .. 36
Wounds, contused ..	37	..	1,401	..	13	..	1,438 .. 38
Wounds, lacerated ..	56	..	1,176	..	21	..	1,232 .. 54
Abrasions ..	11	..	278	..	—	..	289 .. 12
Gun-shot ..	4	..	163	..	12	..	167 .. 14
Fractures, simple ..	27	..	561	..	10	..	588 .. 33
Fractures, compound ..	23	..	331	..	24	..	354 .. 21
Fractures of Spine ..	2	..	34	..	9	..	36 .. 1
Fractures of Skull ..	7	..	189	..	34	..	196 .. 3
Sprain and Dislocations ..	2	..	148	..	4	..	150 .. 1
Concussion of Brain ..	1	..	73	..	9	..	74 .. 1
Compression of Brain ..	1	..	17	..	6	..	18 .. —
Injuries to Chest ..	2	..	114	..	7	..	116 .. 4
Contusions ..	24	..	1,037	..	4	..	1,061 .. 27
Injuries of the Abdomen ..	1	..	37	..	—	..	38 .. —
Injuries of the Pelvis ..	—	..	1	..	—	..	1 .. —
Injuries to the Organs of Generation ..	3	..	81	..	—	..	84 .. 2
Total ..	3,651	..	89,507	..	8,836	..	93,158 .. 4,276

* I.e., the year previous to that for which the Return is made.

† "Total Cases treated" will, of course, include those remaining in Hospital at the end of the previous year.

‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

Statement of Outdoor Patients treated in Dispensaries attached to Hospitals and Independent Institutions during 1916.

Note.—Branch dispensaries are noted immediately below their respective central dispensaries and are marked (br.)

Western Province.

Name of Institution.	Persons.	Visits.	Name of Institution.	Persons.	Visits.
1 Avissawella ..	11,848 ..	20,715	24 Molkawa (br.) ..	1,649 ..	2,250
2 Beruwala ..	6,589 ..	10,498	25 Matugama ..	5,005 ..	7,827
3 Maggona Reformatory (br.) ..	660 ..	730	26 Horewela (br.) ..	4,485 ..	7,545
4 Colombo: Female Outdoor Dispensary ..	16,755 ..	30,571	27 Moregela (br.) ..	4,113 ..	7,468
5 .. General Hospital ..	20,965 ..	51,867	28 Minuwangoda ..	10,545 ..	15,349
6 .. Mutwal Outdoor Dispensary ..	7,857 ..	11,422	29 Divulapitiya (br.) ..	2,681 ..	3,673
7 .. Police Hospital ..	4,865 ..	6,459	30 Mirigama ..	7,660 ..	8,764
8 .. Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital ..	11,768 ..	31,623	31 Ambepussa (br.) ..	1,465 ..	1,722
9 Halpe ..	9,251 ..	13,512	32 Moratuwa ..	4,390 ..	8,078
10 Hanwella ..	14,969 ..	28,035	33 Neboda ..	6,032 ..	9,960
11 Pugoda (br.) ..	4,249 ..	4,490	34 Negombo ..	6,804 ..	10,229
12 Henaratgoda ..	10,381 ..	15,347	35 Padukka ..	5,095 ..	10,398
13 Hendela Outdoor Dispensary ..	5,195 ..	8,919	36 Kosgama (br.) ..	2,349 ..	4,492
14 Horana ..	9,737 ..	16,061	37 Pelanwatta ..	1,009 ..	2,311
15 Bandaragama (br.) ..	4,429 ..	9,109	38 Homagama (br.) ..	879 ..	2,115
16 Ingiriya ..	8,751 ..	17,474	39 Kesbewa (br.) ..	1,343 ..	3,149
17 Ja-ela ..	13,963 ..	24,332	40 Panadure ..	10,101 ..	11,077
18 Kadawata ..	10,097 ..	23,125	41 Ragama Camp ..	1,538 ..	1,983
19 Kaduwela (br.) ..	2,078 ..	4,247	42 Ragama Dispensary ..	5,524 ..	10,351
20 Kalawellawa ..	2,660 ..	3,674	43 Urugodawatta ..	5,103 ..	7,840
21 Bulatsinhala (br.) ..	1,696 ..	3,063	44 Veyangoda ..	6,877 ..	11,064
22 Kalutara ..	10,809 ..	19,789	45 Watupitiwala ..	5,604 ..	8,358
23 Lathpandura ..	6,809 ..	9,183			
			Total ..	296,632	520,248

Central Province.

1 Agrapatana ..	2,142 ..	2,266	37 Madugoda ..	1,833 ..	2,360
2 Bogawantalawa ..	5,600 ..	7,999	38 Gurulupota (br.) ..	311 ..	380
3 Dambulla ..	4,189 ..	4,229	39 Urugala (br.) ..	908 ..	980
4 Pannampitiya (br.) ..	618 ..	618	40 Maskeliya ..	2,066 ..	2,883
5 Inamaluwa (br.) ..	400 ..	400	41 Matale ..	12,694 ..	17,995
6 Errawela (br.) ..	657 ..	657	42 Aluvihare (br.) ..	2,018 ..	2,464
7 Deltota ..	4,144 ..	6,439	43 Maturata ..	2,023 ..	2,245
8 Dikoya ..	4,666 ..	5,694	44 Padiyapelella (br.) ..	1,052 ..	1,085
9 Dimbula ..	4,311 ..	4,795	45 Mousaheriya ..	1,573 ..	1,695
10 Dolosbage ..	2,153 ..	2,618	46 Pallegama (br.) ..	910 ..	926
11 Elkaduwa ..	4,841 ..	7,868	47 Mulhalkele ..	3,256 ..	3,849
12 Imbulpitiya (br.) ..	680 ..	680	48 Lemasuriyagama (br.) ..	402 ..	469
13 Galagedara ..	11,133 ..	15,201	49 Nildandahenna (br.) ..	2,378 ..	2,601
14 Galawela ..	7,521 ..	9,987	50 Nalanda ..	4,448 ..	4,987
15 Madipola (br.) ..	1,798 ..	2,018	51 Madawala (br.) ..	371 ..	387
16 Omaragala (br.) ..	530 ..	530	52 Naula (br.) ..	884 ..	914
17 Gammaduwa ..	4,791 ..	6,993	53 Nanu-oya ..	2,222 ..	3,080
18 Kisingolla (br.) ..	136 ..	136	54 Nuwara Eliya ..	3,336 ..	4,169
19 Gampola ..	15,720 ..	26,144	55 Nawalapitiya ..	8,250 ..	11,575
20 Hanguranketa ..	7,846 ..	10,285	56 Paldeniya ..	5,158 ..	6,470
21 Gonagama (br.) ..	1,111 ..	1,137	57 Golahanwatta (br.) ..	508 ..	620
22 Mayilapitiya (br.) ..	1,127 ..	1,171	58 Kirioruwa (br.) ..	847 ..	952
23 Hataraliyadda ..	88 ..	88	59 Yatawatta (br.) ..	1,288 ..	1,625
24 Kadugannawa ..	7,412 ..	11,191	60 Pundaluoya ..	1,401 ..	1,616
25 Kandy Hospital ..	996 ..	1,102	61 Pussellawa ..	3,195 ..	5,261
26 Kandy Eye Institute ..	1,910 ..	6,302	62 Ramboda ..	3,165 ..	5,483
27 Kandy Outdoor Dispensary ..	11,023 ..	14,788	63 Rangalla ..	2,591 ..	3,340
28 Talatuoya (br.) ..	1,113 ..	1,125	64 Rattota ..	7,951 ..	16,265
29 Katugastota ..	10,437 ..	22,425	65 Teldeniya ..	8,636 ..	11,716
30 Madulkele ..	6,164 ..	3,908	66 Uda Pussellawa ..	3,482 ..	3,645
31 Kongahawela ..	2,090 ..	2,491	67 Watagoda ..	1,652 ..	2,586
32 Opalgala (br.) ..	252 ..	259	68 Watawala ..	1,120 ..	1,215
33 Hambarawa (br.) ..	272 ..	283	69 Wattegama ..	5,919 ..	8,930
34 Elahera (br.) ..	300 ..	304			
35 Kotmale ..	3,247 ..	4,745	Total ..	233,612	326,925
36 Lindula ..	4,346 ..	5,381			

Southern Province.

1 Akmimana ..	38 ..	47	11 Wanduramba (br.) ..	2,041 ..	2,555
2 Poddala (br.) ..	54 ..	90	12 Balapitiya ..	3,979 ..	7,390
3 Akuressa ..	8,651 ..	11,891	13 Batapola ..	3,401 ..	5,069
4 Imaduwa (br.) ..	3,469 ..	5,714	14 Beliatta ..	5,873 ..	10,628
5 Ambalangoda ..	3,939 ..	6,941	15 Mahawela (br.) ..	1,364 ..	2,110
6 Ambalantota ..	2,651 ..	3,811	16 Kosgoda ..	2,382 ..	3,246
7 Angunukolapelessa ..	1,762 ..	3,830	17 Bentota (br.) ..	3,106 ..	4,515
8 Ranna (br.) ..	1,230 ..	2,006	18 Deniyaya ..	4,134 ..	8,061
9 Talawa (br.) ..	610 ..	1,107	19 Elpitiya ..	5,710 ..	9,707
10 Baddegama ..	2,643 ..	3,171	20 Galle Outdoor Dispensary ..	6,633 ..	13,996

Name of Institution.			Persons.	Visits.	Name of Institution.			Persons.	Visits.
21	Galle Hospital Ophthalmic Dispensary ..	..	1,642 ..	4,604	37	Beralapanatara (br.) ..	..	885 ..	1,287
22	Hakmana ..	..	15,226 ..	26,874	38	Tangalla ..	..	13,335 ..	24,915
23	Deiyandara ..	..	5,799 ..	11,514	39	Tissamaharama ..	..	8,658 ..	15,458
24	Hambantota ..	..	3,506 ..	4,550	40	Kirinda (br.) ..	..	959 ..	1,774
25	Hikkaduwa (br.) ..	..	4,383 ..	14,921	41	Udugama ..	..	3,608 ..	4,738
26	Dodanduwa (br.) ..	..	5,563 ..	11,590	42	Nagoda (br.) ..	..	3,592 ..	5,318
27	Hiniduma ..	..	2,069 ..	2,422	43	Walasmulla ..	..	2,951 ..	5,023
28	Mawanana (br.) ..	..	317 ..	342	44	Kirama (br.) ..	..	563 ..	790
29	Tawalama (br.) ..	..	279 ..	294	45	Katuwana (br.) ..	..	638 ..	946
30	Kamburupitiya ..	..	4,871 ..	7,333	46	Weeraketiya ..	..	1,704 ..	2,723
31	Tihagoda (br.) ..	..	1,874 ..	2,705	47	Hakuruwela (br.) ..	..	565 ..	589
32	Kottegoda ..	..	10,191 ..	15 003	48	Julampitiya (br.) ..	..	461 ..	461
33	Dikwella (br.) ..	..	8,422 ..	12,120	49	Weligama ..	..	3,983 ..	7,605
34	Matara ..	..	8,277 ..	17,264	50	Talpe ..	..	1,443 ..	3,140
35	Morawaka ..	..	2,125 ..	2,966	Total ..			182,394	316,240
36	Kotapola (br.) ..	..	835 ..	1,086					

Northern Province.

1	Chavakachcheri ..	..	2,968 ..	6,760	31	Point Pedro Outdoor Dispensary ..	..	1,660 ..	2,719
2	Copay (temporary) ..	..	259 ..	395	32	Punakari ..	..	2,433 ..	4,381
3	Chempianpattu ..	..	1,069 ..	1,594	33	Kalmunai (br.) ..	..	176 ..	344
4	Nagarcoil (br.) ..	..	353 ..	763	34	Nalloore (br.) ..	..	403 ..	534
5	Delft ..	..	2,302 ..	3,584	35	Puliyadi Irrakkam ..	..	1,109 ..	1,491
6	Illawalai ..	..	1,117 ..	1,664	36	Murunkan (br.) ..	..	3,192 ..	4,319
7	Jaffna Outdoor Dispensary ..	..	6,853 ..	10,486	37	Pungudutivu ..	..	515 ..	677
8	Kayts ..	..	4,183 ..	7,638	38	Nainativu (br.) ..	..	88 ..	115
9	Velani (br.) ..	..	204 ..	249	39	Puthukudiya Iruppu ..	..	2,522 ..	3,586
10	Kankesanturai ..	..	2,898 ..	5,610	40	Matalan (br.) ..	..	570 ..	727
11	Kokilai ..	..	298 ..	441	41	Puttur ..	..	988 ..	1,759
12	Tennamaravady (br.) ..	..	128 ..	182	42	Varany (br.) ..	..	895 ..	2,129
13	Mankulam-Mannar road ..	..	2,122 ..	2,711	43	Pallai ..	..	1,706 ..	3,073
14	Mankulam North road ..	..	1,355 ..	1,543	44	Mirisuvil ..	..	2,029 ..	6,856
15	Tunukai (br.) ..	..	471 ..	533	45	Paranthan (br.) ..	..	152 ..	259
16	Mannar ..	..	2,611 ..	3,612	46	Elephant Pass (br.) ..	..	150 ..	248
17	Mantota ..	..	3,049 ..	4,465	47	Silavaturai ..	..	1,672 ..	1,765
18	Marichchukkaddi ..	..	1,129 ..	1,403	48	Pillaichi Potkany (br.) ..	..	419 ..	438
19	Mullaittivu ..	..	3,899 ..	7,794	49	Arippu (br.) ..	..	366 ..	376
20	Mulliaivalai (br.) ..	..	411 ..	621	50	Talaimannar Port ..	..	1,866 ..	2,343
21	Nedunkerni ..	..	1,638 ..	1,834	51	Talaimannar Village ..	..	1,301 ..	2,754
22	Oddusuddan (br.) ..	..	867 ..	1,125	52	Vaddukoddai ..	..	1,718 ..	2,165
23	Palavarayankadu ..	}	1,054 ..	1,206	53	Valvedditturai ..	..	2,697 ..	5,290
24	Manniakulam & Kiranchi, Ponnaveli, and Vellankulam (brs.) ..				54	Vankalai ..	..	1,428 ..	1,949
25	Pesalai ..	..	3,888 ..	5,238	55	Nanaddan (br.) ..	..	444 ..	547
26	Erukkalampididi (br.) ..	..	2,553 ..	3,165	56	Oilankulam (br.) ..	..	289 ..	336
27	Iranai Iluppakulam ..	..	1,539 ..	2,152	57	Vavuniya ..	..	4,987 ..	7,153
28	Palampididi (br.) ..	..	305 ..	444	58	Viddattaltivu ..	..	1,004 ..	1,771
29	Moontumurippu (br.) ..	..	235 ..	396	59	Ilupai Kadavai (br.) ..	..	115 ..	213
30	Point Pedro Hospital ..	..	2,655 ..	3,956	Total ..			89,307	141,881

Eastern Province.

1	Batticaloa ..	..	10,609 ..	14,367	25	Padiruppu ..	..	2,609 ..	4,005
2	Eravur ..	..	24,951 ..	31,104	26	Kirankulam (br.) ..	..	220 ..	243
3	Tannamunai (br.) ..	}	576 ..	576	27	Ampilanturai (br.) ..	..	158 ..	166
4	Sittandy (br.) ..				28	Palukamam (br.) ..	..	388 ..	471
5	Pankudaveli (br.) ..	..	9,408 ..	13,885	29	Kurukkulamadan (br.) ..	..	180 ..	211
6	Kalmunai ..	..	1,587 ..	2,131	30	Mandur ..	..	472 ..	587
7	Nindoor (br.) ..	..	3,599 ..	4,748	31	Koragolla (br.) ..	..	144 ..	162
8	Karankoditivu ..	..	1,134 ..	1,474	32	Sammanturai ..	..	2,020 ..	2,829
9	Irrakamam (br.) ..	..	911 ..	911	33	Veerayadi (br.) ..	..	186 ..	444
10	Palaimunai (br.) and Oduvil ..	..	15,547 ..	21,069	34	Tamblegam ..	..	1,209 ..	1,526
11	Kattankudi ..	..	1,137 ..	1,137	35	Kinniyai (br.) ..	..	1,410 ..	1,752
12	Kokkaddicholai (br.) ..	..	158 ..	166	36	Peratuveli (br.) ..	..	372 ..	483
13	Ambilanturai (br.) ..	}	2,479 ..	3,689	37	Tiriyayi ..	..	939 ..	1,340
14	Muttur ..				38	Pulmoddai (br.) ..	..	380 ..	525
15	Toppur (br.) ..	..	2,040 ..	2,302	39	Madawadchi ..	..	433 ..	568
16	Kallaru (br.) ..	..	607 ..	611	40	Tirukovil ..	..	1,820 ..	2,155
17	Mahaoya ..	..	346 ..	346	41	Trincomalee ..	..	3,550 ..	5,755
18	Pullumalai (br.) ..	..	2,852 ..	3,505	42	Nilaveli (br.) ..	..	723 ..	1,087
19	Padiatalawa (br.) ..	..	556 ..	642	43	Valaichenai ..	..	12,297 ..	15,428
20	Pottuvil ..	..	460 ..	568	44	Kandiraveli (br.) ..	..	1,665 ..	2,349
21	Panama (br.) ..	..	271 ..	487	Total ..			110,428	145,833
22	Langalla (br.) ..	..	25 ..	29					
23	Komari (br.) ..	..						
24	Mupana Road (br.) ..	..						

North-Western Province.

Name of Institution.	Persons.	Visits.	Name of Institution.	Persons.	Visits.
1 Anamaduwa ..	9,278	15,873	26 Mampuri ..	2,418	4,219
2 Andigama (br.) ..	2,003	3,541	27 Etalai (br.) ..	647	1,197
3 Balalla ..	7,205	12,984	28 Tetapola (br.) ..	833	1,365
4 Ambanpola (br.) ..	1,679	2,631	29 Marawila ...	8,953	13,442
5 Bingiriya ..	4,477	8,455	30 Kirimetiya (br.) ..	1,992	2,009
6 Hettipola (br.) ..	4,737	9,957	31 Mundel ..	4,095	6,396
7 Chilaw ..	12,688	18,303	32 Madurankuli (br.) ..	1,798	2,322
8 Rajakadaluwa (br.) ..	1,090	1,090	33 Udappu (br.) ..	768	950
9 Dankotuwa ..	8,664	13,446	34 Battuluoya (br.) ..	979	1,225
10 Dodangaslanda ..	10,395	13,633	35 Narammala ..	8,165	10,591
11 Batalagoda (br.) ..	3,488	4,272	36 Giriulla (br.) ..	3,874	3,874
12 Rambodagalla (br.) ..	2,520	3,281	37 Nikaweratiya ..	13,562	21,277
13 Dandagamuwa ..	16,698	29,644	38 Kumbukwewa (br.) ..	1,632	2,888
14 Ellabodagama (br.) ..	1,299	1,849	39 Polgahawela ..	15,789	19,069
15 Galgamuwa ..	7,225	13,135	40 Polpitigama ..	5,865	9,134
16 Ehetuwewa (br.) ..	3,647	6,611	41 Hiripitiya (br.) ..	5,382	8,339
17 Mahananneriya (br.) ..	2,103	4,019	42 Nikawewa (br.) ..	1,721	2,585
18 Kalpitiya ..	2,829	3,429	43 Puttalam ..	8,245	10,920
19 Karativu (br.) ..	321	330	44 Karuwalagaswewa (br.) ..	1,485	1,506
20 Kurunegala ..	13,287	16,883	45 Wariapola ..	6,915	7,944
21 Mawatagama ..	3,664	4,007	46 Katupota (br.) ..	4,438	5,106
22 Madampe ..	7,131	10,040	47 Talawila Pilgrimage Camp ..	292	325
23 Mahagama (br.) ..	312	360			
24 Kattimahana (br.) ..	2,177	2,681			
25 Makandura (br.) ..	1,782	2,256			
			Total ..	230,547	339,393

North-Central Province.

1 Anuradhapura ..	9,934	13,280	22 Tirappane (br.) ..	846	1,045
2 Habarana ..	3,467	4,707	23 Cunjikulam (br.) ..	1,078	1,236
3 Digampatawa (br.) ..	1,143	1,447	24 Mihintale ..	6,514	6,700
4 Galapitigala (br.) ..	811	1,019	25 Rambewa (br.) ..	987	992
5 Kahatagasdigiliya ..	3,132	3,539	26 Nochchiyagama ..	5,308	5,631
6 Horawapotana (br.) ..	1,095	1,195	27 Maragahawewa (br.) ..	666	704
7 Kalpe (br.) ..	649	726	28 Ranorawewa (br.) ..	434	449
8 Kongwewa (br.) ..	975	1,216	29 Sinharagama (br.) ..	585	629
9 Panuketiyawa (br.) ..	255	270	30 Tambuttegama ..	3,752	5,285
10 Kekirawa ..	7,656	8,702	31 Ottappuwa (br.) ..	759	1,030
11 Kalawewa (br.) ..	5,211	5,796	32 Talawa (br.) ..	1,462	1,909
12 Andiyagala (br.) ..	1,625	1,780	33 Eppawela (br.) ..	1,938	2,530
13 Medutugama (br.) ..	1,617	1,680	34 Maha Iluppallama (br.) ..	315	518
14 Manampitiya ..	463	619	35 Topawewa ..	1,574	3,889
15 Muttugalla (br.) ..	1,375	1,850	36 Yakalla ..	2,252	326
16 Madawachchiya ..	1,988	3,087	37 Kainativu (br.) ..	470	68
17 Kebitigollewa (br.) ..	1,411	2,274	38 Galenbindunuwewa (br.) ..	776	119
18 Etakadai (br.) ..	691	1,188	39 Pairamaduwa (br.) ..	995	257
19 Ratmalagahawewa (br.) ..	2,000	3,226			
20 Kirigollewa (br.) ..	893	1,665			
21 Maradankadawala ..	8,009	8,975			
			Total ..	85,111	101,558

Province of Uva.

1 Alutnuwara ..	4,817	6,773	21 { Maspana } ..	786	787
2 Badullewela ..	1,279	1,384	21 { Madulla (br.) } ..		
3 Potuliyadda (br.) ..	174	174	22 Madulsima ..	1,953	2,317
4 Dambagalla (br.) ..	549	549	23 Medagama ..	4,139	4,785
5 Buddama (br.) ..	239	239	24 Monaragala ..	1,988	2,160
6 Polgagama (br.) ..	627	627	25 Namunukula ..	2,353	3,482
7 Badulla ..	6,615	7,040	26 Passara ..	4,094	4,988
8 Bandarawela ..	3,495	4,308	27 Taldena ..	2,281	2,441
9 Bibile ..	5,664	6,012	28 Meegahakoula (br.) ..	1,040	1,172
10 Ekiriyankumbura (br.) ..	1,821	1,889	29 Pallewella (br.) ..	527	527
11 Buttala ..	2,019	2,262	30 Godunna (br.) ..	677	677
12 Okkampitiya (br.) ..	286	286	31 Tanamalwila ..	2,950	3,482
13 Haldummulla ..	2,992	4,075	32 Avariapessa (br.) ..	195	219
14 Hambegamuwa ..	2,227	3,242	33 Elalla (br.) ..	138	191
15 Balaharawa (br.) ..	246	249	34 Telulla (br.) ..	192	225
16 Seenugala (br.) ..	263	268	35 Welimada ..	2,441	3,148
17 Haputale ..	2,468	3,300	36 Wellawaya ..	2,354	5,340
18 Kahataruppe ..	1,551	2,313	37 Hingurukaduwa (br.) ..	350	420
19 Koslanda ..	2,650	3,006			
20 Lunugala ..	4,380	5,001			
			Total ..	72,820	89,358

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

1 Aranayaka ..	8,158	12,106	10 Panamure (br.) ..	187	193
2 Balangoda ..	7,457	8,094	11 Godakawela ..	5,230	6,187
3 Galagama (br.) ..	2,025	2,147	12 Madampe (br.) ..	877	959
4 Ellagawa ..	7,690	10,957	13 Kalawana ..	2,176	2,829
5 Kiriella (br.) ..	2,834	3,664	14 Doloswella (br.) ..	353	353
6 Gawaragiriya (br.) ..	180	180	15 Weddagala (br.) ..	171	171
7 Embilipitiya ..	1,548	1,954	16 Ayagama and Pimbura (br.) ..	181	181
8 Tunkema (br.) ..	364	379	17 Karawanella ..	8,769	13,663
9 Timbulkatiya (br.) ..	200	211	18 Kegalla ..	16,303	27,949

Name of Institution.		Persons.	Visits.	Name of Institution.		Persons.	Visits.
19	Kitulgala ..	4,202 ..	5,781	31	Pelmadulla ..	7,634 ..	9,150
20	Kolonna ..	2,323 ..	2,740	32	Hunuwella (br.) ..	560 ..	572
21	Mawanella ..	10,841 ..	16,398	33	Kahawatta (br.) ..	573 ..	573
22	Mahawalatenna ..	7,208 ..	8,092	34	Opanake (br.) ..	1,145 ..	1,165
23	Molamure (br.) ..	538 ..	559	35	Rakwana ..	3,940 ..	4,934
24	Nelundeniya ..	6,895 ..	11,625	36	Rambukkana ..	10,366 ..	12,837
25	Pindeniya ..	6,136 ..	8,631	37	Ratnapura ..	12,507 ..	14,867
26	Kuruwita ..	8,176 ..	9,593	38	Udugoda ..	6,057 ..	9,422
27	Teppanawa (br.) ..	2,649 ..	2,768				
28	Pussella (br.) ..	1,282 ..	1,460				
29	Potupitiya ..	1,365 ..	1,659				
30	Kendangamuwa ..	9,622 ..	16,181				
					Total ..	168,722	231,184

SUMMARY.

				Persons.	Visits.
Western Province	..	..	..	296,632	520,248
Central Province	..	..	..	233,612	326,925
Southern Province	..	..	..	182,394	316,240
Northern Province	..	..	..	89,307	141,881
Eastern Province	..	..	..	110,428	145,833
North-Western Province	..	..	..	230,547	339,393
North-Central Province	..	..	..	85,111	101,558
Province of Uva	..	..	..	72,820	89,358
Province of Sabaragamuwa	..	..	..	168,722	231,184
Total				1,469,573	2,212,620

Return separating the Malabars into those sent in by the Police and those voluntarily seeking Admission.

Name of Hospital.	Mixed Races.		Malabars.										Total of Mixed Races and Malabars.		Name of Hospital.	Mixed Races.		Malabars.										Total of Mixed Races and Malabars.	
			Sent in by the Police.		Voluntarily seeking Admission.		Sent in from Estates.			Total of all Malabars.		Sent in by the Police.						Voluntarily seeking Admission.		Sent in from Estates.			Total of all Malabars.						
							Estate Labourers.		Death-rate of Estate Labourers.																				
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.				Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.					
Medical Wants Hospitals.																													
Deltota ..	121	10	1	—	11	2	373	84	22.52	385	86	506	96	Galle ..	2,998	149	—	—	150	9	205	30	14.63	355	39	3,353	188		
Deniyaya ..	196	17	—	—	19	7	520	72	13.84	539	79	735	96	Gampola ..	626	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	526	77	1,152	137		
Dikoya ..	214	10	20	10	141	21	961	148	15.40	1,122	179	1,336	189	Hambantota ..	180	23	—	—	27	1	—	—	—	27	1	207	24		
Dimbulla ..	87	5	—	—	—	—	532	88	17.38	532	88	619	93	Hendala Leper Asylum ..	460	34	—	—	37	4	—	—	—	37	4	497	38		
Dolosbage ..	22	1	—	—	3	—	353	47	13.31	356	47	378	48	Ingiriya ..	415	30	2	—	25	1	422	54	12.79	449	55	864	55		
Haputale ..	156	16	38	9	56	22	623	68	12.63	717	99	873	115	Jaffna ..	1,082	51	—	—	90	6	—	—	—	90	6	1,172	57		
Karawanella ..	683	64	41	1	175	30	852	178	20.89	1,068	209	1,751	273	Kalmunai Civil ..	1,160	34	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	1,172	34		
Koslanda ..	320	18	—	—	104	10	431	70	16.24	535	80	855	98	Kalmunai Leper ..	41	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	4		
Lindula ..	189	15	19	3	88	15	811	139	17.13	918	157	1,107	172	Kanatta Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	968	78	2	2	123	18	92	12	13.04	217	32	1,185	110		
Lunugala ..	198	12	—	—	—	—	1,134	212	10.75	1,134	212	1,332	224	Kandy ..	1,044	78	603	21	—	—	—	—	—	603	21	1,647	99		
Madulkele ..	111	—	7	—	39	2	636	104	16.35	678	106	793	108	Kegalla ..	2,880	237	15	1	761	99	816	108	13.23	1,592	208	4,472	445		
Maskeliya ..	51	2	9	3	28	2	466	84	18.02	503	89	554	91	Kendangamuwa ..	836	44	55	4	160	10	467	35	7.49	682	49	1,518	93		
Monaragala ..	286	15	15	4	65	5	320	35	10.93	400	44	686	59	Kolonna ..	300	20	2	1	52	4	373	54	14.47	427	59	727	79		
Neboda ..	477	25	3	—	30	3	680	128	18.82	713	131	1,190	156	Kurunegala ..	624	18	—	—	—	—	61	2	3.28	61	2	685	20		
Passara ..	30	2	—	—	6	—	35	4	11.42	41	4	71	6	Mahaoya ..	2,391	221	61	25	423	115	34	—	—	518	140	2,909	361		
Pussellawa ..	38	4	7	—	14	2	310	63	20.32	331	65	369	69	Mannar ..	184	10	2	1	51	2	—	—	—	53	3	237	13		
Ramboda ..	138	10	5	4	35	1	359	54	15.04	399	59	537	69	Mantota ..	197	17	—	—	240	15	—	—	—	240	15	437	32		
Uda Pussellawa ..	187	13	4	—	21	—	376	45	11.96	401	45	588	58	Marawila ..	116	17	4	2	99	8	—	—	—	103	10	219	27		
Civil and District Hospitals and Asylums.																													
Alutnuwara ..	570	28	—	—	15	1	83	6	7.21	98	7	668	35	Matale ..	527	32	19	5	96	12	—	—	—	115	17	642	49		
Anuradhapura ..	1,557	78	—	—	301	34	—	—	—	301	34	1,858	112	Maturata ..	1,299	100	18	11	324	44	1,204	272	22.59	1,546	327	2,845	427		
Avissawella ..	638	47	20	3	175	29	666	130	19.51	861	162	1,499	209	Medagama ..	654	36	—	—	22	1	26	5	19.23	48	6	702	42		
Badulla ..	1,358	73	25	8	300	17	807	136	16.85	1,122	161	2,480	234	Mihintale ..	390	8	—	—	20	2	211	39	18.48	231	41	621	49		
Balangoda ..	1,040	26	1	1	155	7	567	73	12.87	723	81	1,763	107	Moratuwa ..	918	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	918	41		
Balapitiya ..	317	19	2	—	5	1	232	36	15.37	239	37	556	56	Mullaitivu ..	606	6	18	1	77	2	—	—	—	95	3	701	9		
Batticaloa ..	973	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	973	40	Moratuwa ..	532	55	—	—	112	11	—	—	—	112	11	644	66		
Buttala ..	723	35	—	—	92	12	57	9	15.78	149	21	872	56	Mulhalkele ..	141	3	—	—	61	1	—	—	—	61	1	202	4		
Chilaw ..	327	26	7	2	142	18	—	—	—	149	20	476	46	Mullaitivu ..	475	12	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	13	1	488	13		
Colombo : De Soysa Lying-in Home ..	1,342	46	—	—	95	9	—	—	—	95	9	1,437	55	Negombo ..	749	44	29	20	223	25	918	135	14.70	1,170	180	1,919	224		
Do. Female Branch Hospital ..	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348	—	Nikaweratiya ..	1,074	74	38	15	322	31	—	—	—	360	46	1,434	120		
Do. General Hospital ..	12,514	1,337	707	153	10,505	1,265	184	6	3.26	705	141	13,219	1,478	Nuwara Eliya ..	380	30	—	—	46	9	—	—	—	46	9	426	39		
Do. Lady Havelock Hospital ..	851	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	851	65	Panadura ..	774	20	8	—	162	14	325	38	11.28	495	52	1,269	72		
Do. Lady Ridgeway Hospital ..	789	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	789	173	Panadura ..	389	34	1	—	77	8	41	6	14.63	119	14	5.8	48		
Do. Lunatic Asylum ..	253	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	33	358	95	Point Pedro ..	281	12	—	—	17	1	—	—	—	17	1	298	13		
Do. Police Hospital ..	995	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	995	8	Puttalam ..	590	15	—	—	121	24	—	—	—	121	24	711	75		
Do. Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital ..	844	3	—	—	67	—	181	1	.55	248	1	1,092	4	Ragama ..	59	12	—	—	62	6	—	—	—	62	6	121	18		
Dambulla ..	2,905	38	—	—	63	4	7	—	—	70	4	2,975	42	Rakwana ..	339	47	—	—	—	—	665	139	20.90	665	139	1,004	186		
Dandagamuwa ..	450	34	5	—	33	3	—	—	—	38	3	488	37	Ratnapura ..	858	80	—	—	571	49	1,209	185	15.30	1,709	226	2,638	314		

